

the tiger

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Resolving the student, town conflict

by Charles Whetstone

Clemson students for years have felt that downtown merchants did not appreciate their trade. Even as far back as the days when Clemson was a military college there were students concerned with this same problem. One former student body president even suggested that ROTC checks be issued in two-dollar bills so that downtown merchants would recognize the magnitude of the student trade.

As the students returned to the University this fall, they witnessed a new attitude expressed by area businessmen. A "welcome back" campaign had been organized and various signs of good wishes were conspicuously placed around town. Some lucky student was also to be the recipient of a \$100 prize raised by the merchants.

The prize may not have been very large or the signs very professional, but an effort had been made, an effort which should prove the student's attitude toward the merchant's of the area has not been wasted. By next year the promotion should be improved and expanded.

The "welcome back" promotion is not the sole measure of the merchant's true attitude toward the Clemson student. The ideas of individual community leaders would probably best reflect the true attitudes of the community.

George Bennett, president of the Clemson Chamber of Commerce, feels that the chamber is working to make the town "something to be proud of. We have a unique situation here at Clemson with a small town serving as the home for such a large university."

"I really don't know where Clemson would be without the University," said Bennett. "If the businessmen did not have the student trade to count on, things would be extremely tough."

Bennett mentioned that the possibility of turning the downtown area into a mall was being studied. "It is my belief that if you do something good, you will get a good response from those to whom the good is directed," Bennett said. "I believe that the response to an improvement of the downtown area would make the investment worthwhile."

In reference to the "welcome back" program, Bennett defended it as being the first such effort made by the community as a whole. "The program will be improved next year," said Bennett.

"To my knowledge, students are not discriminated against at any of the downtown businesses. Prices are the same for all people as a rule, with some establishments offering special student discounts," he explained.

Bennett was of the opinion that no double standard of law enforcement existed downtown. "If I break the law, I expect the same treatment that anyone else would get," Bennett remarked.

Having recently assumed the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, Bennett has ideas that are new and innovative. He seems willing to work for the improvement of the town and sincerely wants to see progress.

The opinions of the Chamber of Commerce president give a general idea of the relations between the community and the students. To get a more specific example of these relations, the individual merchant's ideas must be considered.

Dr. John R. Vaughn, who has an interest in three downtown restaurants, is of necessity con-



see related story on page 20

cerned with the maintenance of good relations with the students. "Our corporation is solely based on student trade and each establishment is basically student run and oriented," Vaughn said.

Vaughn does not think of himself as a downtown merchant because he has ties with the Chamber of Commerce in name only. "It is practical for me to be cognizant of student opinion since they are my primary source of trade," said Vaughn.

"In my opinion our prices are reasonable for the food we offer," Vaughn remarked. "We do our best to keep prices down but this is difficult in light of the increase of prices in general."

The Tiger Paw restaurant, latest acquisition of Vaughn's corporation, was opened with the purpose of serving as a semi-cafeteria. Students would be able to eat as expensively as they like, with each food being individually priced. "A full-fledged cafeteria would not be practical in Clemson because there is not enough trade to keep it in business," Vaughn said.

"One promotion that we have offered is a 'happy hour' every afternoon, but the students have not taken advantage of it," Vaughn commented. "Beer at the price we sell it for those two hours can rarely be found in South Carolina."

The area, according to Vaughn, is "saturated" with eating establishments and could probably not support many more. Another prohibitive factor to the establishment of more eating places is that the town is small and the property so expensive.

Vaughn had no serious complaints with the town or the students. He did mention that students were occasionally destructive and that he did not fully agree with some of the town council's fines. Emphasis was placed by Vaughn on the fact that such cases were exceptional.

The town was described by Vaughn as not being as "bad as some people seem to think." Having noted this fact, Vaughn concluded, "The

students are my real concern as I owe the town nothing."

Vaughn and Bennett work to keep the students happy so that they will trade downtown. To alienate the students would certainly be hard on the businessman's pocketbook.

The man who has the most difficult time maintaining good relations with the students is Chief L.L. Wilson of the Clemson Police Department. Wilson described the student's conduct as "probably the best in the state when some of the problems other college communities are facing are considered."

"The conduct of our students is good but could improve," said Wilson. "We are experiencing the usual start-of-school offenses at present," he continued.

Prime offenders, according to Wilson, are new students who are not aware of the town's regulations. "We have trouble with people wanting to walk on the street with open beer," said Wilson. "We don't like to take their money, but we must enforce the law."

Wilson felt that the Clemson drug problem was "considerable" but that few people were "hooked." "There has been a great increase in drugs over the past several years," Wilson said.

"The relationship between the students and the community is good, in my opinion," said Wilson.

The realization by the town of the student's value seems finally to have been made. The initial steps to gain the student's attention were long overdue. The need now is to continue the program by acting to answer longstanding student grievances such as: unavailability of a variety of eating establishments, bad food, high prices, and a general dislike for the student. For the program to be a complete success, these are the next obstacles the town must overcome.

Letters

One For Us

Sirs:

I read with pleasure the article concerning Mr. Ken Powell, the chairman of the South Carolina Republican Party, in the August 27, 1971, issue of the Tiger. Your unbiased, factual reporting is a hallmark in Tiger journalism.

As Republican Party chairman, Ken Powell has initiated by his own actions new ideas and programs dealing with young people in South Carolina. He has the courage to personally confront young people of all political philosophies with the issues of today. Referring to Clemson University, he asked me when he could speak to and answer the questions of Clemson students rather than when or if I thought it would be safe to come on campus. His tentative plans are to speak here within the next two months.

Ken Powell is ready to guide the South Carolina Republican Party into the future. As he stated, "The Republicans don't have to look back — that's the point. There's a new wind blowing."

John Rivers, Chairman
College Republicans
Clemson University

Two For Us

Sirs:

I am writing to express my disappointment at the growing dissension toward the Tiger, specifically last week's letters. It is unfortunate that people do not recognize the significance of the newsmedia as a facet of public opinion.

The exposure of the secret Pentagon Papers by the N.Y. Times serves as an illustrious example of the relevance of journalism to our democracy. Society must have the op-

portunity to test and challenge existing institutions. This is America's most sacred implement of check on authority.

Unfortunately there are a multitude of empty heads who are intellectually incapable of verbalizing thought. This has proven to be most detrimental in upholding our civil liberties.

Please be concerned with this issue; do not forfeit your responsibility to expose injustice in any institution. Do not conform so easily to authority.

Fortunately, journalism will continue to expose all personalities that contribute to the destruction of our democracy.

In the news media — if you can read — you will hear the thunder of the common man. There, all of us can cast our vote.

I hail the Tiger for its audacity.

David Lauretti
Soph. — History

Oh, It Hurts

Sirs:

No doubt, the readers were to infer from Mr. Forth's article on the K.K.K. that anyone who speaks with a southern drawl is unable to reason in a rational manner. Unfortunately for Mr. Forth, the theme of his article emerged as an expose of a boy who is very much a bigot; a boy who chooses to laugh at other people who are simply exercising their right to free speech, people who number few and possess little power. — What's the point? Some people refer to this boy as an intellectual snob, or as a pseudo — intellectual. What he is called matters little, even that one such person might be on the Tiger staff is of slight consequence. The thing that hurts, really hurts, is that almost the entire Tiger staff is composed of persons with this tenor of character.

Ronald T. Bannister

More Prejudiced?

Sirs:

As one of the "rest of the crowd" consisting principally of spectators who sat, perched on the hoods of their cars, and listened to the whole affair from a distance, I must partially agree to Mike Forth's article on the recent KKK rally on the Greenville Highway. Mike failed to mention it, but there was also a rally Saturday night. I attended both Saturday and Sunday night rallies.

After reading Mr. Forth's article I cannot believe he walked into the rally with an open mind. How many of the "150 genuine, down-home, Niggah-hatin', Jew-hatin', Catholic-hatin' folks" did Mr. Forth bother to sit down and psyche out? How many of the "40 genuine members of the Klan" did Mr. Forth actually talk to?

Well, I talked to some people and tried to take in the whole experience. They might hate communists and blacks but they did not hate Jews, Catholics and long-hairs. I found the members of the Klan only slightly more prejudiced than some of the members of the Tiger staff.

However, the Klan is not in the same league with the Tiger when it comes time to criticize or condemn. If Mr. Forth had taken the time to talk to a klansman, he would have found out that the rally was held for the sole purpose of raising money and membership. A real KKK meeting is held in secret. There are 55,000 members in the KKK in this state and approximately 800 loyal members in Pickens County alone.

I wouldn't have written an article knocking the Klan. Remember what happened to those civil rights workers? You must have what Mrs. Scoggins called "a lot of grit."

Can you honestly say that racism is dying out, knowing that there are 55,000 members in the KKK in this state alone and untold numbers that still harbor ill feelings towards the blacks? I am afraid racism will be with us for quite a while. (The "Jiggs" wrote "Move them Niggahs North.")

Name Withheld Upon Request

Dear Informed,

For your personal record, if for no other purpose, I spoke to four genuine, hooded members of the Klan. I wholeheartedly agree, however, with your statement that "the Klan is not even in the same league with the Tiger when it comes to criticize or condemn." The Klan has obviously obtained legal sanction for any sort of filth which it chooses to spew forth through its pretense of siding with the forces of "law and order". Unfortunately, I saw no purpose in printing most of the anti-semitic, anti-Catholic, anti-long-hair garbage that was stated both in the hand-outs and in the speeches at the rally and was apparently aimed solely at raising the rabble in the crowd. But, if you really want to shovel through the rest of their trash, you may see me personally and I'll give you my complete supply. And I find it interesting that you have such membership statistics since, when Mr. Scoggins was speaking directly to me, he said that he went to prison for nine months rather than release such

information on the extent of the membership of his "Invisible Empire."

Mike Forth

Sunny Side

Sirs:

Your article depicting Frank Howard as a forlorn, dejected "has-been" was both disgusting and ridiculous. What possible pleasure could you have derived from degrading such a legendary character as his?

Believe it or not, there are still many people left who remember and acknowledge the debt that Clemson owes to Frank Howard. He not only put the school on the map nationally and acquired an enviable reputation for himself while doing so, but he also kept Clemson's best interest foremost, even in his early retirement.

Unfortunately, you are still too young to realize that when you have passed through the active years of life, there will be another young critic, still "wet behind the ears", who will point out all of your failures and overlook all of your accomplishments (if, indeed, you have had any). Human nature seems to indicate that memory is short and gratitude shorter. How much better your remarks would have been for all concerned if items of praise and instances of victory had been emphasized.

I'm sure that some of your readers would have declared such an article insipid and juvenile, but one measure of a man's maturity is high "bigness" or compassion in his description of another. Unless I'm badly mistaken, maturity is still a desirable quality, even among today's college students.

Most likely Coach Howard will indicate his maturity by ignoring your dismal, little article. By the way, lest you think I'm a silver-haired lady in my dotage, please allow me to tell you that I'm still on the sunny side of thirty-five and very much a Clemson supporter.

Patricia H. McCarter
Greenville, S.C.

Missed It

Sirs:

In reference to Mrs. Weather's letter last week, I can only agree with Mr. Walser's rebuttal at the conclusion of her printed misunderstanding — that she missed the point.

Since Mrs. Weathers does not go to school here and presently lives in Columbia, she evidently doesn't understand that Frank Howard was retired — he didn't just quit. I see no disrespect or ingratitude in Walser's column. Instead, I see it as a tribute to the great man that Coach Howard was. As I said in a sports column of my own this summer in The Chester News, "What kind of title is Assistant to the Vice-President for Student Affairs for Frank Howard who for 30 years was synonymous with, and was, Clemson University?"

Several other sports columns have come forth lately in area dailies on Frank Howard's retirement. Most convey the same thought as Mr. Walser's did — that Frank Howard is known far and wide as a Clemson institution, and that new students will not know him as a

coach or a legend but only as a name.

Mrs. Weather's criticism is unfounded. The Tiger editors would have been correct in deleting the letter from last week's issue. She missed the point.

David C. Wylie

Turn Off

To Those It Should Concern:

We, students of Clemson University, in order to form a more perfect campus do hereby request that those in authority take the necessary steps in doing away with the litter and debris floating and resting on the bottom of the reflection pool.

Those interested in attending Clemson can be easily turned-off by witnessing this eye sore. Girl friends and boy friends, as well as parents will be visiting our campus quite regularly with the kick-off of football season.

Do we want them to get the wrong impression of our great university? It's a shame that the present condition of the reflection pool has to distort the beauty of our campus. It doesn't have to remain that way, and it is our wish that it won't.

Make our tuition count for the good of Clemson.

Greg Randall
David Mellard
Tom Leonard
Roger Troutman

Disgusting Airs

Sirs:

I am writing this letter with an air of disgust. It appears many people do not make an effort to read the telephone instructions. I wonder how many people realize the Centrex is not a regular telephone system. Many a phone call has come in with an air of apathy as to how to dial properly in the Centrex (i.e., the latest four digits are all that is needed).

Until these people learn to read the instructions it is suggested they refrain from using the phone. Not only will they not reach their desired party, but it makes for inconvenience of the wrong party's part. The 656 is used only when dialed from any phone other than another 656. Why make it hard for yourselves, erring dialers? Don't get angry at us just because you don't know how to dial on the telephone.

(The author asked to have his name withheld, but included his phone number, one which could easily be dialed by anyone who incorrectly dialed the 656 prefix from a Centrex phone.)

Letters Policy

The Tiger encourages letters to the editor, and will continue its long policy of printing each letter received from the University community.

Letters should be typed, if possible, and should contain the name of the writer, as well as the class, major, hometown and phone number. Only in rare instances will the name of the author be deleted.

Letters should be kept to a reasonable length. Letters must be submitted to Box 2097 or brought to The Tiger office on the ninth level of the student center above the loggia. Letters must be received by the Tiger before 9 p.m. Tuesday to appear in Friday's paper.

the tiger

South Carolina's Largest Weekly Newspaper.

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Quote: Red Parker, Citadel football coach, at a welcome-back football banquet consisting of steak and potatoes: "We eat better than we play."

Page Three

Obscenity

S.I. Hayakawa, columnist, educator, and former president of San Francisco State College, in a recent column entitled "The Uses Of Obscenity":

As a student of language and of semantic reactions, I cannot help being fascinated by James Michener's account in "Kent State: What Happened and Why" (Random House) of the role of obscene language in the tragic occurrences at that university.

The national guardsmen assigned to Kent State had served earlier in several difficult situations: racial problems in Akron, Youngstown and Columbus; a prison riot at Ohio State Penitentiary; a teamsters' strike at Sandusky. In these situations they must have encountered a great deal of bad language and been called many dirty names.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the bad-mouthing they got from students at Kent State was without precedent in their experience, and it got under their skins to an extraordinary degree. Michener quotes a guardsman, Sgt. Gordon R. Bedall, a supervisor for a trucking company, who rode a jeep in the midst of the disturbances:

"I sort of suspected there might be some rock-throwing, but what happened was much worse. The coeds in the crowd began yelling at us, and I wouldn't dare repeat what they said. It was incredible. I'd never heard such filth from our truck drivers... I looked at Dennis Lutey, who was riding right-hand shotgun, and he sat with his mouth open. We couldn't believe that such language was coming from young ladies."

Michener quotes from a young teacher of chemistry at Kent State, Robert Franklin, a self-described "libertarian communist," who, according to his own account, bathed his students with obscenities in his lectures in order to "legitimize" this kind of language. Franklin explains:

"The new-style young people have adopted these ultimate words out of a sense of frustration. What frustration? Seeing our earlier vocabulary co-opted by Madison Avenue. We used to say, 'Cool it, man,' and now you'll see this in advertisements everywhere... We said things like 'blow your mind,' and Harper's Bazaar is advising women whose husbands earn \$50,000 a year to blow their minds with pink blouses... Young people are devising a language which older people cannot steal from them. We seek to outrage those who have outraged us."

Michener points out the ironical fact that

"the white leaders who complain that their colorful language has been filched from them by Madison Avenue forget to state that they stole it from the blacks."

Furthermore, Michener does not accept Franklin's explanation of the use of obscenity. Like George Orwell, Michener points out that revolutionaries have long known that "the debasement of language is one of the most powerful agencies for the destruction of existing society... The assault on language (is) the spearhead of an assault on all authority."

Michener points out the dangers inherent in this linguistic tactic. "If the middle class begin to feel that their everyday standards of decency have been outraged, they will willingly follow the first repressive leader who cries, 'Let's restore decency.' This happened in pre-Nazi Germany... It could very easily happen in the United States, and soon. The way to avoid it is to follow a prudent line between Puritanical restraint on the one hand and offensive license on the other, and the young people of America had better find that line."

Oink

James Taylor, of all people, recently was awarded two prizes for his pet pig. In the 110th Martha's Vineyard Agricultural Society Livestock Show and Fair, held on the Massachusetts island which now serves as Taylor's home, the singer, or more precisely his pet sow, took first prize in the swine division and the purple ribbon for best animal in the entire show.

"I'm as proud of her as I can possibly be," Taylor said of his pet.

The pig had no comment.

OOPS!

Last week in an interview with a syndicated columnist for the Los Angeles Times, South Carolina Governor John C. West let it slip that he thought Sen. Strom Thurmond was "a racist... one of the most negative, obstructive forces in America."

West said he did not realize that he was being quoted for publication, and said that his remarks were taken out of context. When faced with the printed quotation, however, West had to honestly admit that he did actually make the statement.

When asked to verify the quotes, the governor's office issued this statement:

"Near the conclusion of the interview with Mr. Bruckner I was asked for a personal assessment of Sen. Thurmond's effectiveness as a senator and an outlook on the 1972 elections. I did not realize that I was being quoted for publication and I do not recall saying the exact words attributed to me, and obviously they were taken out of context. However, I cannot deny the general accuracy of the thoughts expressed."

Sen. Thurmond's office in Washington was asked if the 68-year-old solon would comment on West's remarks. An aide said he did not think Thurmond would have any comment.

In the article, West was quoted as saying:

"The old man is a racist; he is one of the most negative, obstructive forces in America."

"The people will do great service by retiring him," the governor was quoted as saying. "What is hurting Thurmond most is himself, the negativism, the racism."

Thurmond is expected to run next year for another six-year term. No Democratic candidates have yet announced to oppose him, but many observers believe Thurmond will face the toughest race in his long political career.

Bruckner also quoted West as ruling out any chance that he might run against Thurmond.

"I am happy to be governor," West was quoted as saying. "I wouldn't accept a lifetime appointment to the Senate."

Among those considered as possible opponents of Thurmond next year is Rep. William Jennings Bryan Dorn, D-S.C., 55, who has represented the 3rd District in Congress since 1946.

We Want Grits

The House Appropriations Committee has discovered the Armed Forces have failed to provide grits for its men in Germany, an oversight some members contend is damaging morale.

Rep. William E. Minshall, R-Ohio, made the disclosure after a trip to U.S. bases in Germany, where he interviewed soldiers about Army chow and found many of them saying, "We don't get grits."

"There are about a third of the men from the South and it would boost their morale to eat grits, but they are not getting grits," Minshall told the committee during hearings on the \$77 billion defense budget. "This is not only in the Army, but it is in the Air Force and the Navy."

The issue came up during a closed-door

session of the appropriations committee on June 2 during which the Defense Department asked Congress for \$1.2 million to find ways to make food more attractive and less costly.

The transcript made public last Friday showed that Rep. George W. Andrews, D-Ala., joined Minshall to bring pressure on the Army to supply grits for the servicemen.

"If those young men want grits, you ought to give it to them," he told Assistant Army Secretary Robert L. Johnson.

"I agree," said Johnson.

"Why don't you then?" asked Andrews.

"That is what we are trying to find out through the surveys," Johnson responded.

"I am from Alabama," Andrews reminded, "and I can tell you those boys want grits. You are getting testimony now from North and South. If you want grits, you can get them over there cheaper, quicker."

Johnson was anxious to agree. "You have given us an excellent lead and we shall follow this," he said.

Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes, (D-Fla.) wanted to be doubly sure there was no misunderstanding. "It makes the service more attractive," he told Johnson. "Give them grits."

"I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio for bringing back the report from Germany that many Southern troops are clamoring for grits," said Andrews. "Your trip was well worth the time."

Finding himself almost under orders to put grits in the mess hall, Johnson went on to tell the committee why the Army needs \$1.2 million for food research.

At times, he said, 50 per cent of the men fail to show up at mess halls at meal time.

Drops Charges

What was once front page news is now a mere two paragraphs pushed off on page 37:

The federal government, conceding it had little likelihood of winning convictions, has dropped criminal charges against more than 800 persons arrested on the steps of the Capitol during the May Day antiwar demonstrations here last spring.

The government's motion to dismiss the dual charges of trespass and unlawful assembly against the Capitol protesters — entered last Thursday before Superior Court Judge Stanley Harris — left unresolved only a few hundred of the cases that resulted from the three days of mass demonstrations last May 3-5, when more than 12,000 persons were arrested. The Capitol arrests occurred May 5.

News Item

Our choice for news item of the week:

Wasp Feels

Justice's Sting

United Press International

LONDON — A wasp delayed justice for several minutes at north-east London quarter sessions Wednesday. It was annoying the jury.

A jurymen stalked the culprit and knocked it to the ground. A solicitor trod on it and the trial continued.

AT 81, AN ENIGMA

Scavenged Bottles For 2-Cents Refund; Slain; Worth \$500,000

SARASOTA, Fla. (AP) — cant lot near a bottling plant grounds keepers and his lawyers
Engle Klette was an 81-year-old where he often returned empty- and brokers.
immigrant who lived like a lion Police have no conclusive

—once you've read the headline who needs the story?
(from the Anderson Independent)

Hendricks Says Tigers Can Move

CLEMSON, S.C. — "Our offense isn't fancy. There's really not much thinking for me. But I like it. We can move."

Tommy Kendrick talking. Tommy is from Stone Mountain, Ga. and has considered

Operation Football

With Bob Quincy

This is the 76th year of football at Clemson and Hootie Ingram is the 18th coach. The fans didn't expect much last year and they didn't get much. Hootie thinks the current edition will be far more

as a quarterback but he came down with mono the other day. It may necessitate red-shirting.

A "must" game for the Tigers will be on Sept. 11 —

—how do you spell that again?
(from the Charlotte Observer)

Central Dance Association
presents:



Allman Bros.

also: Lion Wishbone Ash

Saturday Sept. 11th

Time: 8-10

Littlejohn Coliseum

Tickets: - \$4 General Adm. \$5 Floor

Faculty Senate: no power, plenty of opinions

By John Bolt

There seems to be a good deal of discussion today as to how much students should have to say about policies which a University makes. There is another element, however, which has an interest in the decisions of a University. This element is of course, the faculty.

At Clemson, as at most other places, the faculty is given a voice through the Faculty Senate. This year the senate is presided over by Dr. Corrine H. Sawyer, assistant professor of English.

To most students the Faculty Senate is something they may have heard about somewhere but they're not really sure that it exists or if it serves any purpose.

If one were to suggest that to Dr. Sawyer, one would get a quick and articulate reply which would convince one that the Faculty Senate is one of the most important institutions on campus.

The purpose of the senate, according to Dr. Sawyer, is to provide the faculty with an outlet for expressing its opinions. The senate has no power; it can only ask questions, make recommendations, or express disapproval.

The senate itself is made up of a base of 35 members with three year terms. (At the present there are 36 members, but the senate will be reapportioned in the spring to bring it back down to 35.)

The College of Agriculture is the largest college, with nine senators. Engineering and Liberal Arts have six apiece. The College of Physical, Mathematical and Biological Sciences has five senators, and the College of Industrial Management and Textile Sciences has three. Education also has three. Architecture, Forest and Recreation Resources, the Library and Nursing all have one.

It is each senator's job to represent his particular college's interests to the best of



Photo by Denton

Sawyer

his ability. However, when the vote is taken, the good of the entire University is considered above all else. "I can't think of a case, though, when something that is good for a particular college would be detrimental to the University as a whole," stated Dr. Sawyer.

"While I'm president of the senate, I'm

going to try to work for a better liaison with students," Dr. Sawyer said. "At present we are trying to set up monthly meetings between the chairmen of our committees and the chairmen of corresponding student committees.

"All this goes along with an attempt to create better three-way relationship between the administration, the faculty,

and the students. Many things at this University work because the present administration is honest and holds the faculty in respect. The faculty generally feels the same way about the administration. It's this mutual respect and honesty that keeps things going smoothly.

"I don't mean to imply that it's the faculty and administration against the students. On the contrary, this whole University exists because of the students. Without them we have no jobs. It is therefore important that we all get together."

Of the things which the senate is trying to accomplish, two things were left over from last year. "We have to streamline the 'forgivable F' system and rewrite the faculty Manual. We are presently doing this.

"However there is another thing which we are working on that I think is going to please the students.

"We are in the process of setting up a Student Relations Committee which consists of the vice presidents of the Faculty Senate and the Student Senate, plus another faculty senator and student senator. The purpose of this committee is to hear complaints of the students against the faculty.

"At present, when a student feels he has been wronged by a professor, he is not likely to go to a department head because of the feeling that the department head is 'one of them.' We hope to eliminate this feeling by giving the students an alternative. Also, the faculty must police itself to be sure that others don't."

In the past the Faculty Senate has been little heard of outside the faculty and administration. However, under the capable and dynamic leadership of Dr. Sawyer, it should move to the forefront of organizations on campus.

~ WE WANT YOU ~



HOTLINE

If you want to help people, help us run the HOTLINE this year.

If you are interested
 CALL 654-1040 ^{from 8-11}
Mon., Tues., Weds.
Sept. 6, 7, 8

News in brief

The University has received \$225,000 in research and educational grants and contracts in the past three months.

The awards include:

— \$55,375 from the National Science Foundation for three projects: a study of gas diffusion in non-Newtonian fluids, such as blood or molten nylon (\$33,800); study, which could prove useful in understanding obesity, of certain bacteria's ability to regulate fat production (\$18,200); and separate grants to attend short courses to six civil engineering professors (\$3,375).

— \$46,700 from various sources to support 23 research projects of the S.C. Agricultural Experiment Station, including a continuing soil survey of the state (\$10,000) and an economic evaluation of the South's beef production industry (\$9,000).

— \$34,592, Environmental Protection Agency, for two projects: grants for master's degree students studying to become operators and managers of wastewater treatment plants (\$26,924); and continued development of educational training programs for water pollution control personnel (\$7,668).

— \$30,034, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to continue research on the effects of a spacecraft environment on body microorganisms of animals; and \$24,872, National Institute of Mental Health, to strengthen the School of Nursing's mental health and

psychiatric nursing program.

— \$15,675, U.S. Army Research and Development Command, to develop a mathematical model for removing pesticides from wastewater streams.

Parking situation

About 650 registered student vehicles do not have available parking on campus, according to Traffic Office figures Wednesday.

The Office reports that for the record number of 3750 cars registered, there are approximately 3106 parking spaces available in various campus parking lots.

But, according to Security Chief Weeden, there are many spaces which are not being fully utilized. Weeden cited several parking areas which are not currently being used to capacity, including the lot just south of the cemetery, the lot across the street from the library, the old freshman lot, Hartzog and McMillan Roads on east campus, and Williamson Road for commuters.

Weeden also said that plans are being made to convert the area behind the football stadium into a student parking area.

This year the number of vehicle registration categories was reduced to three: senior, resident and commuter. The horseshoe on east campus was changed to one-hour parking, and the former women's parking lot on east campus was changed to senior parking.

As of Wednesday, 643 senior, 1338 resident and 1769 commuter cars were registered, according to figures from the Traffic Office.

A Security Department report for September, 1970 reports that there were 2,456 spaces available for registered vehicles. About 650 new spaces were added this year.

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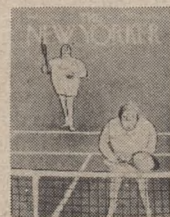
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Black's hopeful ineligible for council

by Mike Forth

The black community of Clemson suffered a virtually unnoticed defeat recently when John Geeslin, a senior student sympathetic with its problems, was declared ineligible to participate as a candidate in an election to fill the City Council seat of the late John Ford on account of a technical legality.

The election, which was held Tuesday, awarded the vacant City Council seat to Bill Skelton, a Clemson native who received 245 votes at the polls. Commenting on the outcome of the election, Geeslin said in an interview Wednesday that "Skelton stated he was aware of the needs and desires of the business community of Clemson. In my opinion, there are already enough members on the City Council who represent the business community."

"What is needed on the Clemson City Council is representation of the needs and desires of the black community which composes a significant percentage of the Clemson precinct," said Geeslin. He then stated that "none of the people who are on the City Council now will represent them." He added that "all of the members of the present City Council are older, upper-middle class whites who can't relate to the problems of the black community."

Geeslin said that he first considered becoming politically active as a representative of the black community less than a year ago when he observed what happened to Reverend Keyes, a black candidate for the Board of Trustees. "When the word spread that Keyes was black, he was defeated by one of the largest voter turnouts that they have ever had," claimed Geeslin.

"I became increasingly sensitive to the problems of the black community after that, especially when one man, who is now in the agriculture department, refused to rent an apartment to me this summer

when he discovered that I was white," said Geeslin.

Geeslin also related another incident which caused him to sympathize with the plight of the black community: "This summer, when I applied for a liquor license in an attempt to re-open the King Cobra Club as a sort of dance hall for students, I was officially denied it on the grounds that it was not in a good location. But when I spoke to Bob White, the investigator, White stated that I could not do so, 'because you know how black people are when they get drunk.'"

Aside from these personal confrontations with discriminatory policies, Geeslin said that he wanted to represent the black community because he realized that many things such as city sewers, police protection and public works facilities were not being adequately provided in the local black community. "I did not expect to be able to change all of these conditions myself, but I would have been a constant representative of the problems of the black community at the City Council meetings," said Geeslin.

When he finally decided to run for the vacant seat, Geeslin said he went to Henderson, the city clerk, who conferred with Mayor LaGrone and subsequently approved Geeslin's candidacy. Geeslin later discovered, however, through information given him at the registrar's office in Pickens, that certain voters who were registered in the Old Central precinct prior to annexation two years ago and had not changed their registration cards were not even eligible to vote in the upcoming election. Geeslin, being a resident of Issaqueena Trail and therefore falling within this category, was forced to withdraw from the race.

Geeslin, commenting on the ruling which both disenfranchised him and eliminated him from the race, said that he

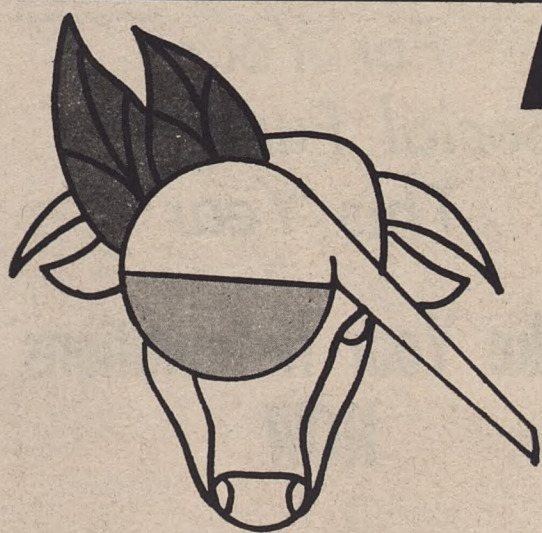


Photo by Denton

Geeslin

did not feel that he had been discriminated against since "it was all according to the state laws." He expressed concern, however, over the fact that it eliminated himself as a possible representative on the

City Council for the gripes against the discrimination in the black community; and said, "I may run again in the next election if I am still around."



AGGIE WEEK

SEPT. 6-11

- Tours daily from 4—5 p.m.
- Wed. night — 7:00 — Career Opportunities Smoker — L. M. Bauknight, Speaker
- Friday afternoon — Club competition within College of Agricultural Science
- Friday night — Dance — Free admission — Utopia will play 8-12 p.m.; Agriculture Queen will be crowned

Everyone Invited To All Events

Senate discusses dorm bill

The newly elected Student Senate met Wednesday night for the first time, set up rules for parliamentary procedure, and discussed a bill setting up hours for dorm visitation.

Student Body President Gerry Hough said Tuesday that the Senate "will meet again Monday to assure immediate action on the open dorm projects." The bill for dorm visitation hours will be formally introduced from committee at that time, he said.

Hough stated that he has done all he can for the open dorm proposal and that "the responsibility now rests on the shoulders of the Senate to set up the limits for the hours of visitation, the days of the week visitation will be allowed and the dormitory councils themselves."

He commented that the entire apparatus should be set up in 3 or 4 weeks.

Concerning the elections themselves, Hough commented that the girls' dormitories had better participation than the boys' dorms. Hough said "about 50% of the girls voted compared to only about 25% of the boys."

Hough said that he has several programs that he hopes to introduce in the Senate for consideration. These programs include a voter registration drive for 18, 19 or 20 year olds in the city and county elections. He stated the "only off-campus students who can establish their domicile is the Clemson area will be eligible to register for city and county elections."

He added that an information service may be operated for on-campus, out of state and out of county students, and that finally he hopes to "form a party made up of Clemson students that will eventually participate in city elections."

Hough stated that programs dealing with Vietnam, ecology, and the drug problem may also receive action from the new Senate. "We are waiting for the Senate to provide some good ideas for this semester and responsible leadership to take these projects to the students," said Hough.

Senate election results this week are as follows.

Precinct 3: Elected, Tommy Lavender (51 votes out of 64 ballots cast).

Precinct 5: Elected, Steven L. Shugart (21 out of 29).

Precinct 6: Elected, Neal Sutker (25 out of 49).

Precinct 7: Elected, Hal Langford (34 out of 58).

Precinct 11: Elected, Charles Bell (24 out of 44).

Precinct 12: Elected, Woody Culp (26 out of 31).

Precinct 14: Elected, Pick Lindsay (48 out of 90).

Precinct 15: Elected, Tommy Smith (acclamation).

Precinct 17: Elected, Paul Kellett (36 out of 58).

Precinct 18: Elected, Pam Ready (36 out of 68).

Precinct 19: Re-run on Thursday, Sarah Henderson and Cheryl L. Harris.

Precinct 20: Elected, Jean Marie Roe (47 out of 68).

Precinct 22: Elected, Larry Dunn (29 out of 57).

Precinct 24: Elected, Ann Dickson (65 out of 112).

Precinct 28: No candidates.

Precinct 29: Elected, Dave Prince (36 out of 69).

Precinct 30: Elected James H. McMillan (38 out of 67).

Precinct 31: Elected, Max Poston (20 out of 33).

Precinct 32: Elected, Mary

Joyce Kelley (40 out of 70).

Precinct 33: Elected, Leslie Heynger (48 out of 92).

In the off-campus Senate elections held Monday there were 93 valid ballots cast to elect a total of 14 senators. Those elected to a seat are Raymond S. Burkot (60 votes), Broughton E. Cooper (60), Becky F. Brazier (73),

Craig Stafford (63), Robert Bailey (64), Debbie Skinner (67) and Robert Quattlebaun (62).

Also elected are Steve Dennis (67), John J. Heyrich (57), Dianne Kerr (74), Steven H. Thompson (64), John Harris (61), William Venezia (66) and Paul W. Mims, Jr. (67).

Aggie Week '71

Billing the event as Aggie Week '71, students in the Clemson University College of Agricultural Sciences will kickoff a week-long program Sept. 6 designed to spotlight the important role of agriculture in the national economy and at the University.

Games, rap sessions, exhibits and the crowning of a queen will highlight Aggie Week.

The Student Agricultural Council, which comprises representatives from 14 student clubs in the College of Agricultural Sciences, is sponsoring Aggie Week. Throughout the program, the clubs will compete for trophies in several events.

Jackie Shuler, president of the Council, said Aggie Week is for the entire University community to become better acquainted with programs of the College of Agricultural Sciences.

"We hope this week will generate a spirit of pride, competition, and achievement that is essential in unifying agriculture," said Shuler.

Each department in the College of Agricultural Sciences has scheduled student visitation periods every afternoon to present its research and other programs illustrating progressive agricultural education.

On Thursday, club exhibits emphasizing career opportunities in agricultural sciences will go on display in the lobby of the plant and animal science building. Friday is game day, and the clubs will compete for points in contests such as izzy-dizzy, egg toss, and tug of war.

Trophies will go to the club which has the best exhibit, scores the most points in the games, and to the club whose contestant in the agricultural queen competition is named the winner. A trophy will also be awarded to the club which scores the most points in the overall competition.

The agricultural queen will be crowned Friday evening at a dance, which is open to everyone.

Concert series, etc.

The National Orchestra of Belgium, a Broadway musical and a New Orleans' jazz band are among the attractions to be presented by the 1971-72 Clemson University Concert Series in Littlejohn Coliseum.

The Preservation Hall Jazz Band, which includes many of the big names of the early days of jazz, opens the season Nov. 17. "Five by the Six," Nov. 29, is a five-part program, ranging from Renaissance madrigals to songs by Gilbert and Sullivan, preformed by six young singers.

Robert Wagner will conduct the renowned Westminster Chorale, elite performing group of Westminster Choir College of Princeton, N.J., on Jan. 20. The National Orchestra of Belgium is featured Jan. 26.

The Broadway hit "I Do, I Do," starring husband and wife fully staged production relates the 50-year story of a successful marriage.

The season closes with a classical to rock music performance by the First Moog Quartet on April 10. The Moog is an electronic instrument capable of reproducing nearly all sounds — orchestral, natural, animal — with thousands of miniature solid-state circuits controlled by a

keyboard.

All concerts begin at 8 p.m. Admission is by activity card for Clemson students. Season tickets for the general public may be purchased at \$10 each.

— Byron K. Webb, associate professor of agricultural engineering at the University, has won one of eight national awards given by the American Society of Agricultural Engineering (ASAE) for outstanding agricultural engineering papers.

Webb's paper, co-authored by Henry D. Bowen, examines methods for applying pesticides and other chemicals to crops by the use of an electrostatic field in which the chemicals are "attracted" directly to the plants, preventing waste and overtreatment.

Kappa Kappa Gamma recently pledged the following girls: Susan Brehm, Doris Brannock, Teresa Cline, Cathi Conover, Carol Cook, Cathy Ford, Faye Georgeo, Randi Haestad, and Gloria Hash.

Also Marilyn Heyer, Susan Jones, Nelson Linder, Pennie McCuen, Marianne McGrady, Nancy Northrup, Susan Reichart, Brenda Rice, Linda Seibel, Mitzie Shuler, Lisa Wilcox, and Rosie Williams.

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Campus Bulletin

PERIAKTOI, the central organ of the sociological discipline at Clemson, will consider the philosophical ramifications of flexible pocket combs at its first meeting on Tuesday, September 7, from 9 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. in the downstairs lounge of High Rise 3. Knowledge and intercourse are welcome.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS will sponsor an exhibit on Monday and Tuesday, September 6 and 7, from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. in the YMCA. Guides will be on duty to escort visitors through the exhibit, and a twenty minute color film entitled "Man's Search For Happiness" will be shown every half hour.

LITTLE LEAGUE FOOTBALL TEAMS have been organized this week for Termites (9 and 10 year old boys), Mites (11 and 12 year olds), and Midgets (13 and 14 year olds). The YMCA needs additional volunteers to work with the teams, and those interested should contact Bill Wooten at the YMCA for additional information.

VARSITY TENNIS TEAM TRY-OUTS will be held during Fall practice, Monday through Friday at

4 p.m. on the tennis courts near the YMCA field. Anyone with high school or tournament experience is welcome to try-out.

FOREIGN FILM SERIES will present its second film entitled *Codine* on Monday, September 2, at 8 p.m. in Daniel Theater. The Rumanian film with French actors and dialogue is in color and has won several awards in International competition.

PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB will hold a meeting on Tuesday, September 7, at 7 p.m. in room 107 of Hardin Hall. The club is for both students and faculty and new members are welcome. For information contact Lowell Nordquist at 656-3497.

NATIONAL AND RESTRICTED TESTS to be given during the year by the Counseling Center have been scheduled and information can be secured from the center in room 20 of Tillman Hall. Tests to be given include graduate admissions tests, aptitude tests and the Graduate Record Examination.

APO BOOK EXCHANGE is now open in 'F' lounge from 10 a.m. until 7 p.m. Students may take used books to the book exchange to

be sold and purchase books for this semester.

NAVAL OFFICER INFORMATION TEAM will operate a booth on the Loggia from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. on September 7, 8 and 9 to acquaint students with opportunities available through officer programs including the Officer Candidate School Program and the Aviation Officer Candidate Program. Veterans may also contact the team concerning inactive reserve commissions.

ALPHA EPSILON DELTA, the premed fraternity, will hold a meeting on Thursday, September 9, at 6:30 p.m. in room 1 of Kinard Hall. All old members are requested to attend.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT AND TEXTILE SCIENCE seminar speakers have been scheduled for the fall semester. They include Dr. John W. S. Hearle from Manchester Institute of Science and Technology speaking on "Structural Mechanics of Filament, Spun and Textured Yarn" on September 11 at 9:30 a.m. Three other seminars are planned for later in the semester.

STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE will hold an organizational meeting on Monday, September

6, at 8 p.m. in room 409 of Daniel Hall. Plans for activities concerning students' rights, women's rights, the anti-war movement and student government will be made. All students may attend.

GRAD II, a new computerized placement program for seniors and graduate students, is being conducted by the College Placement Council. Student input forms from those students interested must be obtained from and returned to Greg Hughes, director of placement, before September 10 in order to participate in the fall processing cycle.

ALPHA GAMMA RHO Fraternity will hold an open smoker Tuesday, September 7, from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. in the lounge on the third floor of Norris Hall. All students in an agriculture or agriculture related major are invited.

CLEMSON WRESTLING CLUB has scheduled practice Monday through Friday from 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. in Littlejohn Coliseum. All interested students are welcome.

STUDENT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting Tuesday, September 7 at 8 p.m. in room 107 of Godfrey Hall. All education majors are invited to attend.

FREE TENNIS LESSONS are available for any interested students Monday through Thursday from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. on the varsity

tennis courts near the YMCA field. Interested students should report to the courts any time during the scheduled period.

BOWLERS who are interested in joining the University bowling squad are requested to attend the organizational meeting at 5:30 p.m. Tuesday in room 107 Hardin Hall.

NATIONAL AND RESTRICTED TESTS to be given by the Counseling Center have been scheduled as follows: The Admission Test for Graduate Study in Business will be given on November 6 and February 5. The Architectural School Aptitude Test will be given on November 20, January 15 and March 25. The Dental Aptitude Test will be given on October 15, January 7 and April 28. The Graduate Record Examination will be given on October 23, December 11, January 15, April 22, and June 17. The Graduate School Foreign Language Test will be given on October 9, February 5, April 15 and July 22. The Medical College Admission Test will be given on October 16 and a day in May yet to be announced. The Veterinary Aptitude Test will be given on January 8. The following special tests will be given by appointment and for a fee: The Miller Analogies Test, the Minnesota Engineering Analogies Test, the Doppelt Mathematical Reasoning Test, and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Aptitude and Achievement Test.



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EDITORIALS

Toward legalizing marijuana

There is a loud rapping on the door, followed immediately by frenzied activity within. In a few seconds, hearing no response save that of quick footsteps, the police force open the door and instantly, like a noxious vapor, spread through out the house in hopes of finding the "stash" before it can be disposed of. In this case, and many other similar ones, the search is fruitful and the trauma of a "bust" begins anew.

Thus goes a tragedy that is happening more and more frequently in this country. Arrests for the possession and sale of marijuana, whether one approves of the drug or not, nevertheless constitute a problem we must solve. The most beneficial and convenient means of alleviating the problem would be to legalize the use of marijuana for persons over 18 years of age.

Public acceptance of marijuana will not come quickly or easily, however. There has been much misinformation on the subject of drugs, especially marijuana, and the simple fact that the term "drug" is associated with marijuana will prejudice many narrow-minded people who cannot or will not attempt to differentiate between drugs which are entirely destructive and those which can be of benefit to society if used reasonably.

Contrary to what some people believe, marijuana and other derivatives of the *Cannabis sativa* plant have been in common use for many centuries. Marijuana is new to the United States only in the extent of its use. The drug, a mild euphoric hallucinogen, has been in widespread use in the Near East, Asia and Africa for years, and it is still used there to a great extent.

Research into the temporary and long-range effects of marijuana has been notably infrequent, superficial and lacking in objectivity. Consequently, the public has generally been fearful of experimenting with the drug until some conclusive evidence is gathered proving it innocuous.

The common reply when a person is asked why he is afraid of marijuana is, "It took them years to find out that tobacco was harmful. People haven't even started to smoke grass until recently. We don't know what it could do." This stock answer is partially based on an inaccurate assumption; marijuana has been used for years with relatively few ill effects on individual health or the welfare of society.

Medical personnel, scientists and government officials have been slow to change their archaic and ill-founded ideas about "grass," but opinions are beginning to snowball in favor of the legalization of the drug for various reasons. In February of 1967 the President's Crime Commission report on "Narcotics and Drug Abuse" concluded: "Marijuana is equated in the law with the opiates, but the abuse characteristics of the two have almost nothing in common. The opiates produce physical dependence. Marijuana does not. A withdrawal sickness appears when use of the opiates is discontinued. No such symptoms are associated with marijuana. The desired dose of opiates tends to increase over time, but this is not true of marijuana."

James Goddard, former commissioner of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, was one of the first government officials to admit that grass may not be dangerous. As early as 1967 he said, "The penalties are out of keeping with the nature of the drug itself. . . It's a mild hallucinogen; it's not as it's been characterized in the past. I'm not impressed with the dangers of it."

Three years later, the National Institute of Mental Health released more findings showing the extent of misinformation on marijuana. Some of the findings were:

There is no evidence that marijuana affects unborn children.

Use of the drug is sometimes associated with minor "asocial or antisocial behavior," but not with major crime.

Use may precipitate psychosis in perhaps one out of 300 cases, but only in "those who were about to crack anyway."

Although heavy use sometimes is associated with an "amotivational syndrome" — the loss of interest in conventional goals — there is no present evidence that the drug causes the syndrome. Indeed, there is the possibility that the syndrome causes the drug use.

There is little evidence of progression from marijuana to hard drugs.

Another idea currently being investigated is whether marijuana causes appreciable loss of physical dexterity and distortion of time and space. A research team at Boston University several years ago concluded: "Chronic users perform as well or better on some tests than they do without the drug, thus leading to the suspicion that maintaining the effective levels of performance for many tasks — driving, for instance — is

much easier under the influence of marijuana than under that of other psychoactive drugs (liquor, for instance) that often give a user a false sense of improved functioning."

The assumption that the use of marijuana often leads to experimentation with and addiction to "harder" drugs is also losing its credibility. Charles E. Wyzanski, formerly special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General and Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court in Massachusetts, explained, "It is, of course, absurd to argue that because most users of heroin first used marijuana, marijuana is proven to be a usual preliminary step to heroin addiction. One might as well say that because most users of heroin once imbibed milk, milk leads to heroin addiction."

One of the most tragic results brought about by the unscrupulous public relations efforts to stem the use of marijuana is propaganda overkill. Credibility in drug "information" has been virtually destroyed, and many heroin addicts were the victims. Their explanation: "You lied to us about pot. Why should we have believed what you said about heroin?"

That their point is well taken is illustrated by the following examples of films distributed by the Pentagon for drug education programs in the public schools. One film, entitled, "Narcotics: Pit of Despair," erroneously referred to a "pot-needle," thereby wrongly linking grass with heroin. The National Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education and Information rejected for distribution a 1970 Defense Department film called "The People vs. Pot," which melodramatically refers to a marijuana-produced "killer instinct" — a reaction the council called "atypical."

Perhaps the best reason for legalizing marijuana is to put an end to the psychological harm and social disdain that is a persistent companion to the grass smoker. The occasional user, or the youngster who experiments with grass simply out of curiosity, is often the one who gets "busted." He is often thrown impassionately into our overloaded and atrocious jails, where he is in the company of hardened criminals and real addicts. His life may be ruined, and for what? Why should he be thus punished for using a drug considered by most experts to be much less harmful to society than is alcohol?

Naturally, someone will reply that alcohol is bad enough, and adding another drug to the dilemma will help nothing. Yet, we accept potentially harmful commodities like tobacco and alcohol. We make them legal, warn people of their consequences, and hold them responsible. Why not treat grass in the same way?

Another concept that people find hard to grasp is that marijuana has some legitimate medical and recreational uses in our society when it is not abused. At parties where marijuana is smoked, there is almost never any violence or trouble. Compare that to drinking parties.

Legalization of marijuana would help to bring its users out of the clutches of the black market, which now is responsible for the smuggling of most grass into the country. Most of the people who sell marijuana also deal in harder drugs, such as opiates and LSD. If grass were legal, its users would have much less contact with such dangerous substances.

Prohibition of such an apparently harmless drug seems to be the ultimate in hypocrisy and double standards to young kids who see their parents and elders consume huge quantities of alcohol, pep pills, tranquilizers and other drugs. The very illegality of marijuana constitutes much of its appeal, especially to adolescents.

Legalization would free the courts from the burden imposed by prosecuting users, allowing the courts to direct their efforts toward controlling more urgent problems. Adding to the problem of controlling marijuana is the extreme difficulty in enforcing the law. Even in 1967, James Goddard admitted that narcotics agents were unable to control the situation; since then, the distribution of marijuana has increased tremendously.

With the standardization and quality control that legalization would allow, the pot smoker could be certain what kind of effects he would feel beforehand. Buying from a black market dealer, he has no idea how good quality the grass is or even if he is getting actual grass. Many times harmful substances are added to either cut the grass or to enhance its effects, without the buyer's knowledge.

More important than any other effect legalization would bring, however, would be the fact that users who smoke either out of curiosity or disrespect for unreasonable laws would no longer waste away in jail for engaging in a relatively harmless act. We do not advocate the use of marijuana by everyone, but rather feel that prohibition has many more deleterious effects than legalization would.



'WE'LL HAVE TO DISQUALIFY OURSELVES
OWN A PIECE

Fighting malnutrition

by Bill Fordham

President, Student League for Black Identity

The purpose of this column is to bring some long-overdue attention to the two-sided structure of the dollar in Black communities throughout this state. This two-sidedness is most apparent in the areas of goods and services.

In the area of goods, it is not uncommon for Blacks to be compelled to purchase old foodstuffs in their local grocery stores. Even more appalling is the fact that Blacks often receive the foodstuffs in their area stores after they have been rejected by stores serving predominately white areas. Not only is the condition of foodstuffs intolerable, but Blacks often wind up paying more for the goods while actually receiving less.

Many people wonder why Blacks appear to be so ruthless and unscrupulous. Perhaps it stems from the area of foodstuffs, where Blacks have been forced to tolerate insufferable conditions for many years. But it is coming to the point where we will no longer allow ourselves to be shafted. One of the main reasons we will no longer tolerate these conditions is the threat to the health of our children. While Blacks have always had a great deal of concern for their offspring, this concern is only now becoming visibly apparent. We, as Blacks, can no longer allow our children to grow up in an environment of malnutrition and anemia. We must, and we will, take a very firm stand against the exploiters in our neighborhood.

While the area of goods is very important, we must not overlook the area of services in the Black communities. This area is most apparent in our daily interaction with the white communities as Blacks pay the same proportionate taxes as whites but do not receive the same benefits. Here the dollar appears to take a dual role — pro-white and, at the same time, anti-Black. We Blacks are caught, it seems, in a sort of vice. The most outstanding examples of the dual-sidedness of the dollar in the area of services is the double standard employed in the areas of municipal services and police protection.

In the area of municipal services, Blacks are obviously being shafted. The cleaning of the streets in Black communities is neglected as if by an unwritten law, despite the fact that there are adequate facilities to sweep the streets. There also appears to be a conscious neglect on the part of city administrators in the area of garbage disposal. The garbage problem is more than just a nuisance; it is a sanitation problem. It fosters the breeding of insects and disease, but above all it attracts rats which endanger the health of the whole community, especially the younger children.

In the area of police protection, it is ap-

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by Mike For

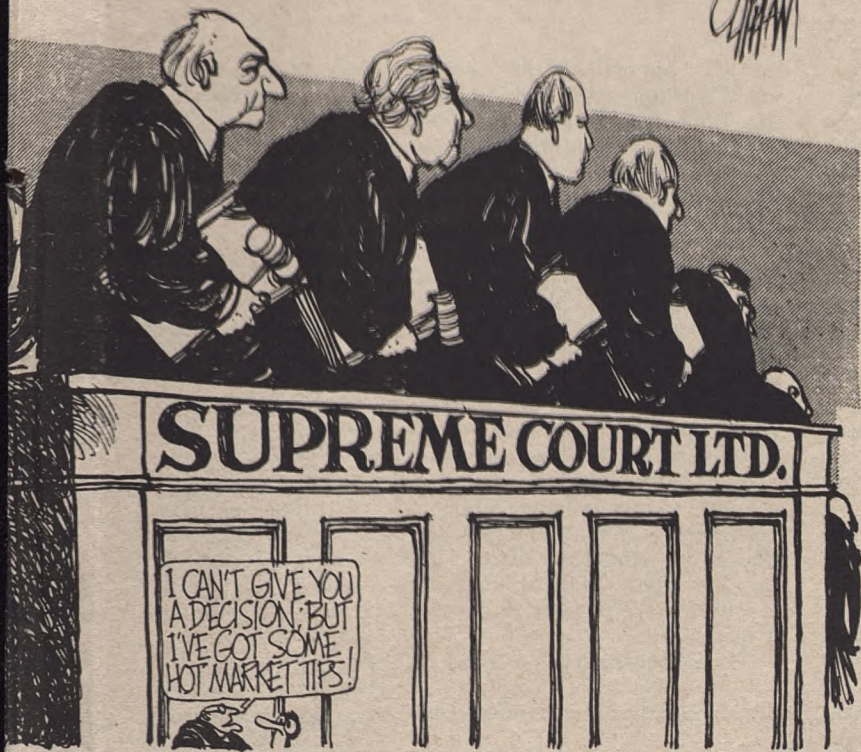
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Q. J. J. J.



ELVES FROM ANY FURTHER CASES—BETWEEN US WE
A PIECE OF EVERYTHING!

Abortion -- a woman's right

by Ginny Manning

The word "abortion" encompasses several meanings, including "termination of pregnancy" and "arrest of development." To some people, abortion is just another nasty word; however, to some 10,000 women yearly, it means a death sentence by illegal and incompetent butchery.

Those women who feel obligated to, and responsible for, their own bodies and the destiny of unborn fetuses may want to terminate a pregnancy. In the majority of states, such women who make the difficult decision of having an abortion are thwarted by antiquated laws and religious tenets not shared by the majority of people. More simply, more rights than fetuses are aborted daily.

In almost every state it is possible to obtain an abortion if: one is judged insane; the mother's life would be jeopardized by continuing the pregnancy; there occurs a case of forcible rape (exactly what constitutes forcible rape is left for a judge, not the victim, to decide); or a child (a female under the age of 16 in most states) is impregnated. To obtain such a legal abortion, the woman has to have her reason for abortion approved by a hospital board. If the board decides the reason isn't "good enough", the request is turned down. As one would expect, these boards are usually all male.

For a woman to be required to subject her body and its contents to approval or legislation by the often arbitrary decisions of an ignorant and unsympathetic group of men denies her a basic human right. Control of one's destiny is a universally

understood human right, though there are those who would like to deny this right to many, especially to women.

Thus, women who recognize their rights and responsibilities as human beings, and who feel they need to terminate a pregnancy for personal (and not official) reasons, have little recourse except to either migrate to New York (or another state where abortion is legal), obtain an illegal abortion, attempt to abort themselves or have a child she neither wants nor can care for.

In South Carolina, it is possible to obtain an abortion if a qualified psychiatrist will testify that allowing the pregnancy to come to full term will endanger the mental health of the mother. Of course, bearing an unwanted child will endanger the mental health of the mother, as well as the mental health of such a child. Also in South Carolina, the mother must be 21 or have written permission from both parents.

As Barbara H. Roberts, M.D., stated at the July 1971 Women's National Abortion Conference:

As a physician, I am tired of having to call a woman mentally unstable in order to abort her. I am tired of seeing battered children in morgues, emergency rooms, and hospital wards. I am tired of seeing women in septic shock, with perforated wombs, even disemboweled by incompetent butchers, because their own physicians were prohibited by law from helping them. I have seen these atrocities and others with my own eyes and I am tired of them. They are a direct result of inhuman, unconstitutional abortion laws. Laws that murder women.

These laws force women to seek over one million illegal abortions yearly.

All human beings, including women, have a right to good health. Women who have illegal abortions are often forced by law to give up this right. They become sterile, they hemorrhage, they die.

The case of Shirley Wheeler stands out in the annals of the illegal abortion trade. She went through all the sadly traditional steps of obtaining an illegal abortion (the phone call, the blindfold, being switched from car to car). She got an abortion, but soon afterward began hemorrhaging. She went to her own physician, who completed the abortion. The authorities discovered she had an abortion, arrested her, charged her with manslaughter, and psychologically hounded her for three days. She was given a two-day trial and convicted of manslaughter, which carries a maximum twenty year penalty. The original abortionist was not apprehended.

When a woman is treated in the inhuman fashion that Shirley Wheeler was, it should enrage all women. The same thing can happen to any woman who decides to exercise her control over her body. Such treatment and laws are obviously discriminatory towards women in a negative fashion, since only women get pregnant, only women may desire abortions, and only women are deprived control and responsibility of their own bodies. This freedom of self-determination is still denied to women.

Slowly, women are being enraged. They are no longer falling for such ploys as billboards depicting fetuses speaking and saying things like: "I want to be born". Many women believe that a woman's right to live is at least as important as any fetus. They are marching on Washington, D.C. and San Francisco on November 20th to demand their rights. Women are starting to band together, as many other groups have done, in order to demolish those rules that govern them but that they have had no part in making. The passive woman is becoming aroused...

Camus said that no army can withstand the force of an idea whose time has come. Women know what time it is and they are preparing to fight for their ideas and their rights.

Malnutrition and anemia among Blacks

It is to every Black person who has lived the age of reason that the dollar has a two-sided effect. The police enforce the law thoroughly in terms of Blacks' possessions; however, they fail to complete the job. The police fail in that they do not control merchants who outwardly employ

racial discrimination in their employment practices. Here they again fail to deal with the grocery-store exploiters. In other areas, it seems that police as a rule enforce laws which are beneficial to the white community and disregard laws which are beneficial for the Black community.

In conclusion, I do not advocate a policy of special privileges for Blacks, but I am rather advocating equal enforcement of the existing protections under the law for the Black community. This equal protection should be, and indeed is, already guaranteed to all citizens under the law.

Bringing the war home

Mike Forth

War stories are as old as mankind, and their vividness often grows with their age. But four weeks ago, at the house where I was residing for the summer in Greenville, I witnessed the personal recounting of a horrifying experience by a Vietnam veteran whose credibility I do not seriously doubt.

His speech was slurred and his manner was noticeably withdrawn. At the age of 28, he had just been discharged from the army after one year and two months of service in Vietnam. He was introduced to our small gathering of four people by a person I had met several weeks earlier at the place where I was working.

The veteran was introduced to me only as "a friend", and the reason for his short introduction was soon stated by the veteran himself.

"See, man, I'm hooked on 'H', you know, horse, heroin, and I don't want too many people over here to know exactly who I am, but, you know, I want to make friends," he mumbled, and then sat back as a silence descended upon the room. His friend broke the annoying pause by explaining that the veteran had just been discharged from the service following the extensive investigation by the army of the drug scene.

Nothing more was said for about ten minutes until the veteran burst forth with his next statement. "Back in April or May, when they cracked down on the grass and all, everybody went to the stuff cause you can get it like cigarettes over there," he said in a detached tone as if he was addressing only himself.

Up to this point, I was not very impressed. I had read of the widespread

addiction in Vietnam, and I was not surprised to hear that a problem which the government had allowed to leak to the press was a reality. Apparently the veteran noticed that we were not very impressed, however, and I must admit, that what he did next made an impression on me that I will never forget.

Possibly to offer a justification for his vice, he pulled from his wallet, unfolded and exposed for all to view an 8 by 10 glossy of an Oriental corpse that was slit open at the throat, stomach and legs. "That was my first kill", he announced as his friend hung his head and the rest of us gasped.

Speechless, I took hold of the photo and stared at it for quite some time. The veteran then directed his attention to me and inquired, "Do you think you could do that straight?"

Diane, there is one thing I think you should get straight before our relationship goes any further...

Frank, there is one thing I think you should get straight before our relationship goes any further...

Wait, you can't do that to me!

pages of opinion

clemson university

The Tiger

September 3, 1971

page ten — page eleven

Opinions expressed on the editorial pages are those of the individual writer, excepting the lead editorial which expresses the majority opinion of The Tiger editorial board. The opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the administration, the faculty, or the student body as a whole. Contributions from the community are encouraged. Each letter must include the author's name, major, class and phone number. Personal confrontations with the editors may be arranged if desired.

Blot: Fougrousse vs. political reality

by Blot

COLUMBIA — The resignations of two members of the state legislature from Richland County in order that they might accept appointments to more lucrative positions (money, power, influence, etc.) have resulted in a special election to be held here Sept. 14 to fill those seats.

The prospect of the election has produced a number of interesting political situations, including a Democratic primary replete with the usual machine choices, and rumors of marked ballots and purchased votes; the mysterious selection of two Republican candidates from a slate known only to the Republican Party (or some of it); the first Richland County convention of the United Citizens Party to nominate two choices for the post, and — perhaps the most interesting occurrence of all — the appearance of a first candidate by petition in Richland County's political history.

After a week of confrontation with the Richland County election commission, James J. Fougrousse (pronounced foo-grr-rouse), a 23-year-old chemical worker and recent graduate of the University of South Carolina, succeeded in having his name placed on the ballot by securing the signatures of 1,000 registered voters.

Fougrousse's importance to Clemson students, other than those who reside and vote in Richland County, might seem negligible. However, his unique method of placing his name on the ballot, and the unprecedented position he would hold in the state legislature should he be elected have implications worthy of consideration.

The election marks Fougrousse's first attempt to deal in a direct manner with the state political machine. At USC, he majored in political science, worked in several national, local, and campus campaigns and was active in the University's volunteer services organization, teaching classes in judicial procedure and the Constitution at Manning Correctional Institute (until prisoner interest reached a point where prison officials decided to terminate the program).

On a national scale, Fougrousse's political views seem to be those of a moderately liberal Democrat. As far as South Carolina politics are concerned, his stands vary widely according to the political issues.

But the newness of his candidacy is not contained in the issues which make up his platform. . . most of them are issues which have been argued before, either on the floor of the Legislature or upon the political stumping grounds. He advocates liquor by the drink and other measures to make the state more attractive to industry, thereby creating new jobs. He favors the establishment of a medical school in Columbia, the lowering of county auto taxes and the adoption of the uniform consumer credit code and no-fault insurance.

These issues existed before Fougrousse made his appearance, but the thing that impresses me about his candidacy after two days of interviewing him is his stubborn energy, his lack of personal ambition, and his willingness to kick the Democratic machine in the ap-

propriate places in order to gain the response he desires.

Of course, people have kicked the machine before. But for the most part, these kickers have had party interest and responsibilities of their own, and perhaps did not kick as hard as they might have because they feared the response. Fougrousse, foolishly or not, doesn't seem to have this fear.

His greatest disadvantage, should he gain the legislative seat he is seeking, would be the solitary nature of his vote. While it might be sought occasionally, where a close voting margin existed, for the most part he would constitute a caucus of one.

Still, Fougrousse's election is a way to apply precious pressure through public exposure, performing as a kind of devil's advocate to force specific issues before the legislature by discussing them publicly and by exposing members of government who contribute to its unresponsiveness.

Admittedly, such an approach to government seems idealistic and foreign to those involved in the everyday maneuvering of "practical politics." But idealistic types have been effective before — Ralph Nader immediately comes to mind — and the idea of having a legislator willing to speak the truth no matter what the consequences is not an unattractive one.

Perhaps in another legislature, in another state, Fougrousse's plan of action would be useless and ineffectual, for it would obviously not gain him favor within the circles of power. But in a state so totally manipulated by a small group of individuals enamored with their own importance and scope of control, his presence in the legislature could be an invigorating experience.

Fougrousse is realistic enough to comprehend the tremendous odds against his winning one of the vacant House seats. He sees his votes coming primarily from the disenfranchised middle-class worker: "The little guy. . . whatever race. . . shares a large portion of the costs of running a process that slaps him in the face," he says. "The whole thing stems from the fact that the little guy can't go and get anything done anymore. . . because, you know, no ones paying any attention to him, and I just believe that it's time that someone did get down and pay attention."

Familiar words. Sincere words, no doubt. But without the machinery, a cadre of workers, the money for advertising — all acraments of party affiliation — large portions of the voting public cannot be reached and no matter how exciting and sincere a candidate may be, the votes will not materialize on election day without the necessary exposure.

In addition to his financial problems, the petitioning candidate finds himself vying for the same vote the Republicans and United Citizens Party are seeking. It would be more politically advantageous, no doubt, if the minor parties — and petition candidates — could form a united front. Those prospects are dim indeed. Fougrousse seems to admire the causes and candidates

of UCP., but believes they are unresponsive to the middle class working white looking for a change in government. He finds the Republican ideology unacceptable. The Republicans, on the other hand, are intimidated by blacks and find the UCP entirely too liberal for their tastes. And the UCP, more likely than not, find the Republicans humorous at best.

Therein lie the problems. And yet, disparate as each of the candidates may be, they have a common cause — the eradication of the S.C. Democratic Party and the socio-economic systems. But as long as the Democrats are allowed to control the election laws, prospects for change are remote.

As for Fougrousse, he continues to knock on doors, plan parades, canvass shopping centers and hope. Few political watchdogs take his candidacy seriously — some are no doubt irritated by what they see as his obvious inability to face political reality. But what many of these observers forget is that they too were once young and idealistic. . . vulnerable even. . . and that they too once fell for the myth that because most people believe in representative responsive government, they will vote for it in practice.

Fougrousse will no doubt be back.

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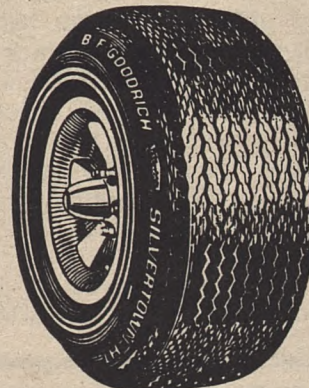
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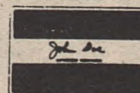


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Entertainment

Concerts

COUNTRY SHINDIG, featuring Sonny James, Jeannie Sealy, Jack Greene and Bill (What this country needs is a few heroes) Anderson, appearing at Greenville Memorial Auditorium Friday, Sept. 10.

ALLMAN BROTHERS, with The Lion, appearing in Littlejohn Coliseum Saturday, Sept. 11.

Cinema

Because theatres sometimes change schedules at the last moment, The Tiger suggests that you phone them for confirmation of showings. These listings are current for the week beginning september 3.

Clemson

ASTRO III, College Ave., 654-1670 . . . Sept. 3-7: "Anderson Tapes," starring Sean Connery in a story of high adventure of the James Bond mold. Showings at 3, 5, 7, 9:05.
Sept. 8-9: "Billy Jack," starring Tom Laughlin and Delores Taylor. Jack is anti-establishment. And cool.

CLEMSON THEATRE, Downtown, 654-3230 . . . Sept. 3-4: "The Last Run," with George C. Scott. George won't win any awards, but the story is okay.
Late show Sept. 3-4 at 10:30 p.m. — "Perfect Friday," starring Ursula Andress and Stanley Baker. Apparently made with the late show freaks in mind and has

Sept. 8: "Wild Rovers," Ryan O'Neil, of course, is bad. But Holden, as the tough veteran cattle driver, is believable and fits the part well. Decide for yourself.

OSTEEN, 224-6900 . . . "Le Mans," starring Steve McQueen. One man was killed making this film, and after seeing it you may wish to curse the producers as well as the product. Some authentic racing scenes (yawn) are broken with dialogue that a fifth grader could well have written. The 24 hours of Le Mans, a helluva race, is the big loser if people go away thinking this is the way it is.

STATE, 226-1566 . . . Sept. 3-9: "Law Man."

Galleries

LEE HALL GALLERY—A comprehensive photographic exhibit covering 20 years of architectural concepts by Paolo Soleri, renowned environmental designer, will be on display through Sept. 20 at Clemson's Rudolph Lee Gallery.
"Paolo Soleri: Concepts Toward a New Urbanism" surveys Soleri's career through photo-enlargements of his models, designs, drawings, renderings and plans.

The display is based on the full-scale exhibition "The Architectural Vision of Paolo Soleri" presented at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. in 1970.

Public response to that showing prompted the Corcoran to organize this traveling exhibition, which is sponsored by the Prudential Insurance Co. of America to stimulate imaginative discussion of urban planning.

9:00—"Batman"—Adam West and Burt Ward take on arch-fiends from the underworld. Great Caesar's Ghost, can Gotham City be saved? Channel 13.

MONDAY

7:30—ABC Monday Night Double Feature:
1. "Blast-off." Richard Crane gets his ship off, so to speak. Adapted from the series, "Rocky Jones, Space Ranger."
2. "Marilyn." Rock Hudson tenderly narrates sequences from 15 MM pictures, from 1949 to her last picture. No nude scenes (too bad).

10:00—The First Churchills—Another chapter in the history of the obviously prolific Churchill family. Channel 29.

TUESDAY

9:00—Morning Show—"Six Black Horses"—The late Audie Murphy and Dan Duryea star in a fair-to-middling western for those people who need an excuse to cut a 9:05 class. Channel 13.

10:00—Book Beat—Elizabeth Jane-way's book, A Man's World, a Woman's Place, another book concerned with the expanding role of women in society, is discussed. Channel 29.

WEDNESDAY

8:30—"Boboquivari"—Guitarist Doug Sahm appears with his group, the Sir Douglas Quintet, for a half-hour of uninterrupted music. Channel 29.

THURSDAY

10:00—"Realities." "The 3 R's" & Sex Education." The controversial issue of sex education in schools is examined via stormy PTA meetings, John Birch Campaigns, teachers, theologians, and students. Might be helpful to those who missed those sexually segregated Walt Disney films in fifth grade. Channel 29.

Albums

ALBUM II—London Wainwright (Atlantic SD 8291). You have two choices: either ignore Wainwright now while he's unknown and wait for him to make it big, or listen to him now while he's still progressing. He's very biting and at times rather shocking, but his songs are extremely realistic and full of untried images. A very inventive and unusual album.

BROKEN BARRICADES—Procol Harum (A&M SP 4294). At least two songs on the album are highly successful, enhanced mainly by Keith Reid's fine lyrics and the overall delicate approach that went into making them, but when weighed against some of the other material in the album, *Broken Barricades* doesn't do a whole lot for Procol Harum's reputation.

SUNLIGHT—The Youngbloods (RCA LSP-4561). Again contract problems have forced the Youngbloods to put out another album of oldies. They're not so bad, actually, but if you have any Youngbloods albums at all you'll have these cuts, and if you don't have any Youngbloods albums this certainly isn't the place to start.

FLEETWOOD MAC IN CHICAGO (Blue Horizon BH 3801). It's very worthwhile wading through this two-record set to find some excellent cuts recorded in 1969 by Peter Green, Jeremy Spencer, Otis Spann, Willie Dixon and many other English blues artists.

HERE COMES THE SUN — by Nina Simone (RCA LSP-4536). All of the songs on this album have been recorded somewhere some other time, but none exactly like this. Nina Simone could give pointers to anyone on how to sing their own songs. A very fine album, and one of her best.

STEPHEN STILLS II—At. SD 7206). What we have here is not thereby a failure to communicate, what we have here is just a complete failure.

—Tom Priddy

Television

FRIDAY

9:00—Friday Night Movie—"Broken Arrow." This highly rated Western stars James Stewart and the late Jeff Chandler. Based on actual events and people, those movie catalogs one man's courage as he attempts to bring peace to the Apaches and the Arizona settlers in the 1870's. Good of kind. Channel 13.

SATURDAY

2:00—Shock Theatre — "Frankenstein Conquers the World." Another addition to the genre of horrible horror movies. Nick Adams (remember him as the star of a Civil War T.V. series?) portrays an earnest American med student in Japan. With his stimulating assistant, he discovers a wild boy who is the son of Frankenstein; of course, the world is threatened. And you thought Frankenstein was sterile. Channel 13.

10:00—Fanfare — "San Francisco Rock"—A look at the San Francisco rock scene, especially Jefferson Airplane and Quicksilver Messenger Service. Channel 29.

11:05—Saturday Night Movie—"The Bedford Incident"—Richard Widmark and Sidney Poitier, on an American destroyer, bump into the submarine of a foreign power. A naturally fateful controversy ensues. For Dick or Sid freaks.

SUNDAY

3:30—"Beach Blanket Bingo." Frankie Avalon and ex-Musketeer Annette Funicello turn on to sky diving, get involved in a kidnapping, and become acquainted with a mermaid. Uh huh. Channel 13.

8:30—"Firing Line"—Watch National Review editor, William Buckley, put other people's feet in their mouths. Channel 29.

that charm. Of course, the comments from the audience usually make the late show worth it, and with Miss Andress on hand, you can bet there will be plenty . . . of comments.

Sept. 5-7: "Panic in Needle Park." A good, sensitive movie on the drug culture.

Sept. 8: "Bananas," with Woody Allen. Absolutely insane. If you don't spend the whole 90 minutes laughing, something's wrong.

Sept. 9: "Little Big Man," with Dustin Hoffman, who plays an Indian sometimes and a white man sometimes. Worth seeing if you haven't.

Greenville

ASTRO I, 291 By-Pass, 242-3294 . . . "Love Machine," starring John Phillip Long and Dyan Cannon. Based on the Susann novel. Getting bad reviews.

ASTRO II, 291 By-Pass, 242-3294 . . . "Summer of '42," with Jennifer O'Neill, at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Hasn't everyone seen this already?

CAROLINA, Main Street, 232-8411 . . . "Omega Man" stars Charlton Heston, at 1:20, 3:15, 5:10, 7:05, and 9:00. Of biochemical disasters and far-fetched other stuff.

MALL CINEMA, Wade Hampton Mall, 235-2834 . . . "Carnal Knowledge," with Jack Nicholson and Art Garfunkel continues.

TOWER THEATRE, Tower Plaza, 232-2117 . . . "Murder in Rue Morgue," with Jason Robard, Edgar Allen Poe story, at 2, 4, 6, 7:30 and 9.

CAMELOT, McAllister Square, 235-0356 . . . The Camelot is bringing back some oldies.
Sept. 3-9: "Gone With the Wind."
Sept. 10-16: "2001: A Space Odyssey."
Sept. 17-23: "Dr. Zhicigo."
Sept. 24: "To Kill a Mockingbird."

Anderson

BELVEDERE, 224-4040 . . . Sept. 3-7: "Evil Kinevil," stars George Hamilton.



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witnosh: BS&T Revisited

by Tom Priddy

If BS&T; 4 had been the only album Blood, Sweat & Tears ever released, it's certain the group wouldn't have the overblown reputation they now hold. In fact, if this were their only collection of material it would be a struggle for the group to even get a chuckle today when their name is mentioned.

Very few groups can get away with playing the same music over and over again without changing or loosening up to try something new. Even fewer could get away with playing progressively worse music album after album. Blood, Sweat & Tears aren't getting away with it.

When the Beatles introduced "I Wanna Hold Your Hand" in 1965 what they brought out was a different style, or at least a singularly good amalgamation of others, and it received a type of public acceptance before it got any musical acclaim. The Beatles, of course, did not remain with the same style but matured and mellowed it and decided to put musical achievement ahead of popularity. By doing so they received both, even though they would have had a degree of success had they stayed where they were.

James Taylor, on the other hand, is one of the few who really doesn't have to change his style at all to retain musical integrity. Taylor has the type of delivery which is so outwardly simple that in many ways it's almost incomplete. His songs have the beauty and listener involvement that make them so timeless that all he needs to do is write new songs in the same manner. Taylor's kind, however, are few and far between (mostly in the folk area), and most groups such as the Beatles have to have a feeling for what is current. Not current in the sense of what is today popular, but current in the sense of learning from other styles and judging what is appropriate and acceptable (and musically good).

As far as all this is concerned, Blood, Sweat & Tears has done practically everything wrong. They not only have not progressed from their marvelously innovative first album, but have synthesized the worst aspects of their music into each of the three succeeding albums.

The first album, *Child Is Father To The Man* (1968), was, very simply, the first of its kind. It was the first successful attempt to join brass instruments with guitars, rock with jazz, and rock with blues and jazz all at once. Due mainly to organist, pianist, vocalist, arranger Al Kooper *Child* was a masterpiece. It was different, it had a completely original blues style, and it all worked.

Several of the songs were written and arranged by Kooper, including "I Love You More Than You'll Ever Know," and "Somethin' Going On," the two best cuts.

Kooper used rather complex arrangements and some unusual sound effects, but neither were too obvious on the first listening. The horns weren't used as a gimmick, but as a little background shading.

Practically everything worked well, and the actual physical production of the album was surely painstaking. Their musicianship was superb, and all the solos were well-placed and hardly extraneous. Steve Katz's guitar was very 1968-ish, but also very good. Kooper, originally from the Blues Project, was first recognized as the amazingly versatile vocalist that he was.

On the second album, titled simply *Blood, Sweat & Tears*, (1970) the group seemed to try too hard to live up to their first attempt. The nine-man group had one very bad mark against them from the start: Al Kooper left. In place of Kooper they acquired David Clayton-Thomas as vocalist and writer, in a change of personnel somewhat akin to losing Vida Blue for Joe Shlabotnik. Clayton-Thomas' voice is fine when not exaggerated, but it'll still never replace Kooper's. Kooper was about twelve steps ahead in writing, too.

Anyway, BS&T was an instantly popular success, if only about half as good as their first. They seemed to have misunderstood the reasons for their success on the first album and thought that the group's strong point was not in the mixing of the horns with the other instruments, but was the horns themselves. The sound of the horns was louder and every song had a very overdone and elaborate horn opening. There were chains of solos, some of them very awkward, and very obvious things were done to include the brass. Dick Halligan's organ stood out too much as compared to Kooper's, and Bobby Colomby over-drummed everything.

Very little of it came naturally and BS&T tried much too hard to be popular. So many singles were taken off the album that there were only about three songs untouched by the little record with the big hole.

The songs written by the group members themselves (for the first time they were in a minority) were very poor lyrically, and even though "You Made Me So Very Happy" was one of Clayton-Thomas' finest vocal attempts, once somebody pointed out that it sounded like he was saying "God bless the cow" you could never hear the right words again.

By the time the third album came out, BS&T; 3 (1970), the group had expertly synthesized all of their very worst characteristics onto a single record. It was so bad that after two or three months the group even admitted defeat.

The horns were overpowering. The arrangements were too complex. The gimmicks were obvious. Bassist Jim

Fielder went horribly unnoticed. Fred Lipsius had no more excellent sax solos. The songs were written mainly by other writers. Major compositions like "40,000 Headmen" and "Sympathy For The Devil" were botched. The album was a bomb.

By the time their fourth and latest album, BS&T; 4, was released this July the group decided to try writing the material themselves to see what would happen. They failed again. The emotional content of the album was zero.

"Go Down Gamblin'" is a poor song with a sloppy, outdated guitar lick and a vocal in which Clayton-Thomas almost parodies himself by being so falsely emotional. The horns are mixed much too loudly, and what was once an original BS&T idea they have themselves made very much into a cliché. This one is their single.

In "Cowboys and Indians" Clayton-Thomas has one of his now rare good vocals, but the lyrics don't tell a story, they merely tell a story fragment. Clayton-Thomas writes songs with only pieces of story lines and as a result can't infuse enough emotion into them. They haven't got any backbone, and you just can't empathize with them.

On "Redemption" the group has stuck in some very gratuitous solos, one of which proves that Colomby is still overplaying them. The solos are so distinct from one another that what they now have is no longer a mixture of jazz and rock, but a little jazz here and a little rock there.

The music and words of "For My Lady" are practically stolen from "The Shadow Of Your Smile". The lyrics on this one typify BS&T's idealistic approach to love songs:

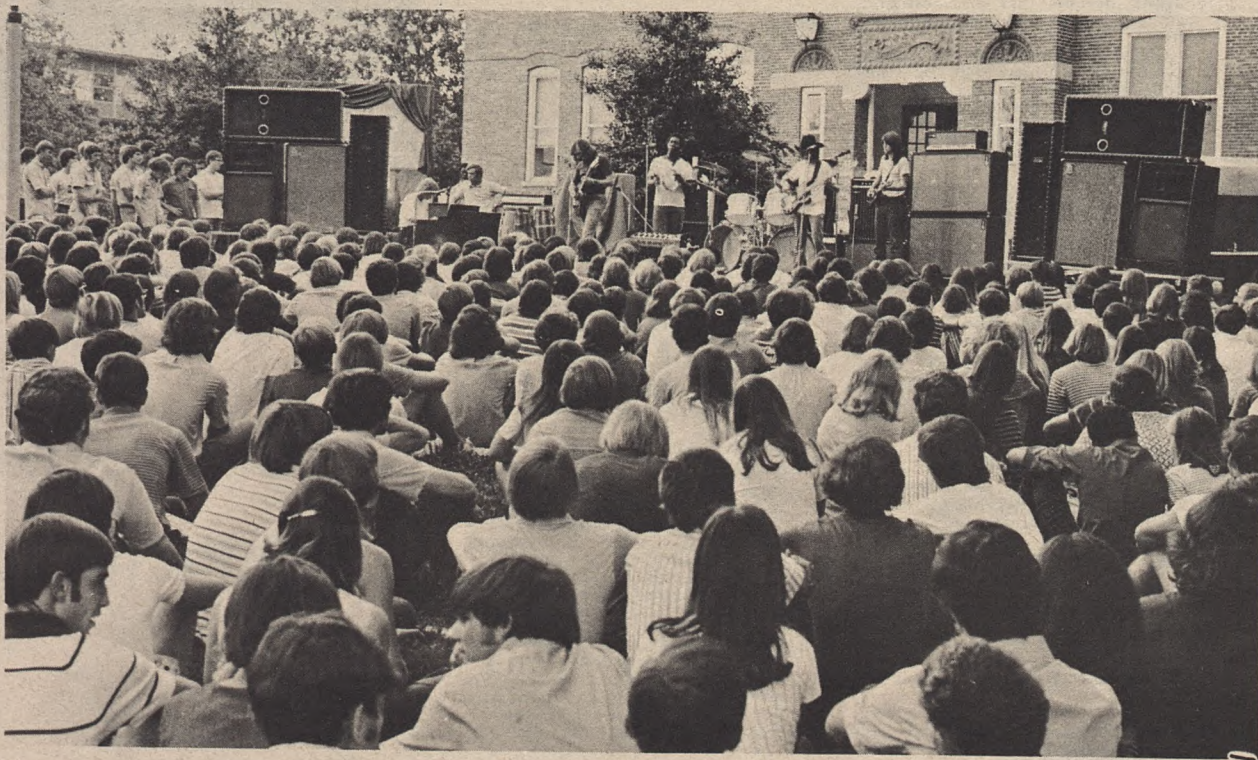
The silence of your smile;
Your fingers whisper slowly.
My lady walks a mountain mile
And I want her only.

They give you so little to hold on to and are so abstract that they outline a sort of sterile love which is very hard to feel anything about.

For the first time in three albums the name of Al Kooper is mentioned again, as BS&T does one of his songs. Kooper, all this time, has been producing his own solo albums, each a bit pretentious, and none as good as *Child Is Father To The Man*. His latest, *New York City (You're A Woman)*, is his best solo effort. He still knows the right type of vocal for each song, but musically spreads himself out a bit too thin. Occasionally he'll climax a song too soon by putting the chorus in too early. Still, his attempt at equaling the effort on BS&T's first album comes much closer than BS&T themselves.

If only they could get together again. . . .

A free concert:



Skinny, which performed here on Clemson Coalition Night, will return for a concert on the frat quadrangle Wednesday, Sept. 8 from 7 to 9 p.m. sponsored by the Intrafraternity Council. Everyone is invited.

Come see the Greeks

Art

Lee Gallery: 'New Urbanism'

By Tommy Camak

Interested in architecture, art, science fiction, urbanization, ecology or sociology? If so, you would probably find "Concepts Toward a New Urbanism," the current exhibit at the Rudolph Lee Gallery, worth your efforts to visit.

The exhibit, being shown from Aug. 28 to Sept. 20, is a pictorial explanation of Paolo Soleri's science-fiction type work, which he terms "arcology" — a combination of architecture and ecology.

Mike Holden, curator of the gallery, said, "Soleri is involved in more than the actual physical planning of cities and urban areas. His main concern is with the spirit of mankind and man's spiritual relationship with environment and his relationship with the people with whom he comes in contact."

One picture on display is "Arconanti," an ant colony being developed by the Cosanti Foundation of which Soleri is a member.

In 1969, Soleri bought 800 acres of land on which he plans to complete Arconanti. The housing complex, designed for a population of 2500 to 3200 ants, is to be built for the most part by student volunteers from all over the world. It will be a "preliminary test of maximum density living and working in the only possible way — pragmatically."

Born in Turin, Italy in 1919, Soleri has been living in Arizona for 17 years. He has spent most of his life exploring possibilities for public utility design that is uniquely aesthetic and dramatic as well as sociologically innovative. Having first gained wide-spread recognition in the late 1940s for his sculpturally structured bridge designs, he advanced his theory for the vertical urban structure in 1958. Put forth as an alternative to the present horizontal one-level city concept which the artist believes will eventually sprawl into and pollute the total natural environment, a Soleri city is designed both to serve and to conserve.

Made up of changeable living/ working units within one huge structural unit, the sociological as well as technical needs of such a city can be continually rearranged without deterioration of

the urban center that plagues cities today. Cohesive despite its complexities, this new city or "arcology" emerges as a potentially aesthetic whole... a concentrated environment of increasing social richness.

Other exhibits to be presented at the Rudolph Lee Gallery this year include:

"Ceramics," by Tom Turner (Sept. 24 — Oct. 20), described as the "recent work by a new faculty member of Clemson's College of Architecture;"

"Fantastic Realism — Contemporary Print" (Sept. 28 — Oct. 19), called "super-real expressionistic style in the art of printmaking by internationally recognized artists Fuchs, Wunderlich, Schwartz, Brauer, Rabi, ect;"

"Still Life Today" (Oct. 28 — Nov. 14), billed as "contemporary approaches to still life painting;"

"Early Architecture and Planning of Nantucket" (Nov. 18 — Dec. 12), called "an intensive architectural survey of one of the richest areas of eighteenth and nineteenth century architecture;"

"The Plastic Transformation #1" (Dec. 15 — Jan. 9), where "students of the College of Architecture will stage a presentation of projects related to design studies of the past semester;"

"The South Carolina Arts Commission Collection" (Jan. 14 — Feb. 6), described as "a collection of works in all media by native and resident artists of South Carolina;"

"Montana Ghost Towns" (Feb. 7 — Feb. 24), "a photographic inspection into the character of Montana towns that were a part of the Western mining frontiers dating from the mid-nineteenth century;"

"Photographics" (Feb. 25 — Mar. 20), displaying "a combination of the photographic and printmaking techniques being explored by young artists;"

"Recent Work by Sculptor John Acorn" (Mar. 24 — Apr. 23), where "Clemson artist John Acorn will introduce multiple castings and combinations of materials in work completed since a year of study abroad under a Fulbright Grant."

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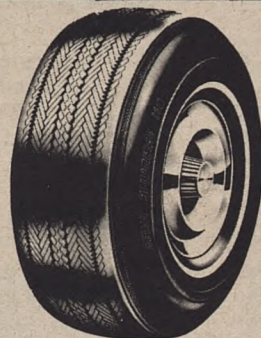
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Interested in bowling? So is Professor Jack Tuttle. And he coaches the university bowling team which each year competes against teams like Georgia Tech and Tennessee. There will be a meeting of all students interested in joining the team at 5:30 p.m. Tuesday in room 107 Hardin Hall. Come, won't you?

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Cinema

McCabe, Mrs. Miller...and Cohen

by Jerry Griggs

"Like any dealer, he was watching
For the card that, is so high and wild
He'll never need to deal another."
— Leonard Cohen

Robert Altman uses three Leonard Cohen songs in the soundtrack of "McCabe and Mrs. Miller," "The Sisters of Mercy," "Winter Lady," and "The Stranger Song" from which comes the above quote. I cannot recall seeing any other movie to which the soundtrack is more important.

Directors ordinarily use songs and instrumental pieces to underscore actions or points made in the movie (e.g. "Easy Rider"). But Altman uses Cohen's songs as a basis around which to build the action of the movie. A major part of the characterization of McCabe is carried in the lyrics of "The Stranger Song."

McCabe is a dealer, a wandering gambler who opens a saloon and whorehouse in the rough western mining town of Presbyterian Church in an effort to become stationary. He "wants to trade the game he knows for shelter." He is seen at the beginning of the movie riding into town through rain, mud, and Leonard Cohen's singing. The lighting is dark, the song is dark, the rain is wet, and he is "just some Joseph looking for a manger."

Through Cohen's songs Altman shows McCabe's motivation and his motivation is his character, and he achieves universality because his motivation is that of many — to find shelter. Thus it is not a surprise that he decides to remain instead of wandering on his way. But, unless one has caught the significance of the songs to the character, the next few scenes seem disoriented, disjunct. It may take a second time through the movie to realize what is happening in these early scenes.

The other major character in the movie

is Mrs. Miller, who pushes McCabe into partnership in a "high-class" whorehouse. She is portrayed mainly in the song "Winter Lady," and mainly from McCabe's point of view.

Travelling lady, stay awhile
Until the night is over.
I'm just a station on your way.
I know I'm not your lover.

Throughout the movie she serves as a foil to the impression McCabe tries to give of himself, constantly blocking his attempts to be the dominating force in their relationship, through her indifference at first, and later through her refusal to recognize involvement.

Well, I lived with a child of snow
When I was a soldier,
And I fought every man for her
Until the nights grew colder.

At the end of the movie Mrs. Miller breaks down and accepts McCabe, in spite of her determination to the contrary. She finds herself vulnerable, and she cannot allow herself to be, so she turns to the only thing which can restore her isolation, opium.

Thus while McCabe fights for his life against three killers sent by a mining company to remove him from their path, Mrs. Miller is removed from the world in fantastic dreams of colors, and Cohen sings "You chose your journey long before you came upon this highway."

But the situation is fit even more closely by the last verse of "The Stranger Song," a verse which summarizes the relative positions of Mrs. Miller and McCabe.

You tell him to come in sit down
But something makes you turn
around.

The door is open.
You can't close your shelter.
You try the handle of the road,
It opens, do not be afraid.
It's you, my love, you who are the stranger.

The characterization in "McCabe and Mrs. Miller" is, of course, not strictly limited to the Cohen songs, but I simply could not resist the opportunity to examine the relationship of the songs to the ultimate effect of the movie. I can only conclude that the use of the songs was a masterful touch on the part of Robert Altman.

"McCabe and Mrs. Miller" is Altman's third film, the first two being "M.A.S.H." and "Brewster McCloud." There is little doubt in my mind that "McCabe and Mrs. Miller" is his best, though not necessarily his most successful. Parts of the movie are slow, saved from being dull only by the beautiful photography which is evident throughout.

I could mention several thousand other things about the movie which deserve praise: the photography, Julie Christie's beautiful job as Mrs. Miller, numerous surrounding characters, the contrast between the pathos of those characters and the larger tragedy of the major characters, the manner in which Altman builds his ideas. Even Warren Beatty, who I think was too conscious of role-playing, added to the general quality.

Though it probably deserves better, I would venture to suggest that "McCabe and Mrs. Miller" should receive close to a dozen academy award nominations this year including Best Director, Best Cinematography, Best Actress, and Best Picture.

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'The boys are pretty nice'

by Lewis Kirk

Clemson may be showing signs of incipient maturity, and the fabled C.U. coed may be coming into her own as a student and not as a helpless innocent cloistered in the protective halls of East Campus.

Coeds first invaded the University about ten years ago, and their numbers have increased every year since that time. Until recently, however, their presence has been a phenomenon limited to East Campus, and visits to West Campus and the area of the definitely male "tin cans" has sparked a rather loud and generally obscene response from the residents.

Not a few sweet young things have entered the lower quadrangle on some warm fall evening only to make a hasty exit in the face of a concerted vocal effort by hundreds of lonely but affectionate freshmen.

The female population recently scored a victory in that their move from the shelter of East Campus was marked by casual interest and the adjustment to a better balanced campus was painless.

Girls now have access to the quadrangle, post office, book store and dining hall without the embarrassing accompaniment of the voices of Johnstone Hall. The few voices that still appear have acquired a somewhat subdued tone, and a stare or two never hurt.

Comments from girls involved in the move ranged from complaints about drawer

A few girls who had lived in the East Campus dormitories complained that the converted boys' dorms are not as comfortable as the facilities built originally for girls such as Barnett or Manning Hall. Specific complaints centered around there being no dressers and only two drawers in each room. Others included the lack of conveniences such as drink machines and laundry facilities in the dormitories.

A sophomore coed living in Young summed her thoughts up by saying "It is a lot more convenient, and the boys are really pretty nice."

space to "it's great!"

A sophomore resident of Cope Hall said that the first few days were "tough." "Boys were hanging out of windows watching girls around the dorms, and the Harcombe stare was bad for a while," she said.

She added that she felt "more on the defensive over here, but it's a good idea to have girls on West Campus." She also said that it reduces the isolation and "is probably better for the boys."

A freshman coed commented that even though she could not compare having lived on the other side of campus, she appreciated being "near to classes, the loggia and the canteen, the post office and downtown." She also said that living "over here seems to be better for meeting people, and the front yard is great for just sitting around and talking."

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QUALITY — SERVICE

Coeds join ROTC

by Dan Stegall

The turnout of freshman women in the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC) "exceeded all expectations," according to Capt. Robert Peavler, assistant professor of aerospace studies.

Of the total freshman enrollment of 250 students in the AFROTC program, 17 are women.

Capt. Peavler said that the girls "seem to be very interested. Their attendance has been good. The coeds are in the same classes with the males and on an equal basis with them." He said he felt very optimistic about the future of the program.

The concept of women in AFROTC has been tested at several universities, and was approved by the Clemson AFROTC department last January. The program includes one hour of class and one hour of corps training per week.

In the class period the students study the history and development of the Air Force. During corps training sessions they learn about job opportunities and conditions, as well as having frequent practices on the drill field.

The program is designed basically for the coed who is seeking a career in the Air Force. Some of the advantages of the program, according to Capt. Peavler, are: guaranteed employment after college graduation, equal employment opportunities, and a guaranteed promotion to captain within three years. Full scholarships plus salary are also available to qualified students.



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PHOTO STAFF ALSO

Sports

Confessions of a Tiger Rugger

Photo by Brown



by Jim McMillan

The Ruggers in action

Upon reaching my junior year at the University, I reached a status that is held by few and worshipped by many: I became a veteran rugger. Only a hand full of rugby enthusiasts completely understand the rights and privileges of the duly respected position. So, to inform the masses, I will let you in on what a real veteran is like.

First of all, not many obtain this position due to lack of physical endurance. Rugby has the reputation of being a game of contact, mental relief for a bad case of intense studying habits, physical destruction of any opponent, love of flesh and blood, hate for any opposing forces, and love (mainly physical) for brew.

Usually, the rugby club has more members dropping on the sidelines due to their liver giving out because of too much alcohol. Lung failure is also common. This results mainly from singing too loudly the 40 verses of Ole MacDonald and the 60 so verses of Little Barney Phooh-Phooh.

If a rugger can stay with such an intense game as this, he justly deserves to be called a veteran.

I looked at my past two years of rugby competition with much pride and accomplishment. Realizing the honor that I would hold on the team, I rushed out and bought a book called *Common Accepted Etiquette of the Veteran Rugger*. I memorized this book from cover to cover and awaited the first practice, so I could demonstrate my seniority on the team.

It was a long week that preceded the first practice of August 26th, but I still was pressured for time in preparing for my debut. It wasn't easy to gain 20 pounds to give me the beer gut needed to look like a veteran who has been working in an Old Milwaukee Brewing Company all his life. I had trouble getting my studies done after spending 8 hours at Lester's every night. Being a smooth man, I really had trouble

looking as if I hadn't shaved for a week. I had to start this task about a month in advance, and I still needed the help of an eye-liner pencil to get that full effect. All that was left to do was to obtain the smell quota, which any rookie can accomplish in a minute by spilling beer on all his clothes and working up a good sweat.

I looked and smelled ready to accept the title of a veteran as I walked across campus that Thursday evening. Dragging my old high school football shoes behind me, looking half drunk and half asleep, people immediately got out of my way. This was mainly because most people have at least heard rumors of how bad ruggers smell.

Keeping in mind that I was a veteran, I left for practice late, as all good vets do. This allows for any freshmen or rookies who are unfamiliar with the game to be sure to recognize that you are a veteran. I was just in sight of the Y-field, which is practice area and sometime home field when the athletic department refuses to lend us a good field, when I heard a funny commotion. It sounded and looked like the first day of high school football practice.

There were big smiles on everyone's face as they ran around the track four times. Huffing and puffing, they formed a perfectly round circle and commenced doing calisthenics. Guys were saying things that brought those fond memories sweating, spitting until there was nothing left to spit, putting soap on your socks, those grass bugs that got in everything from your nose to your jock, and enjoying every minute of high school football practice.

I checked my watch to see if I had arrived early and looked to see if I was at the right place. There was no mistake; I had come to the right place. OH, MY GOSH!

Walking toward the perfect circle, I quickly reviewed the reliable excuses used by veteran ruggers, like, "The beer was too cold and good to leave for practice at 6:30," "Star Trek was just about to kill off Capt. Kirk," or "I was just too high from last night to get out of bed."

While in deep concentration over these excuses, a large overweight man dressed in a blue sweatsuit approached me and told me to run a quick four laps and join the perfect circle. Missing what he said the first time, he informed me again in his barely intepretable English accent to get moving.

Ten minutes later, I dragged myself to what was left of the perfect circle, and I was told to go to the back's group, as if I didn't know what a back was. I knew that the back's first responsibility was to kick, then run, and if he was lucky, he would attempt to pass the ball if anyone was behind him.

I reached the group of backs with confidence oozing from my smile. I lost this feeling in a hurry when I heard that funny talking man with the small sweatsuit telling the rookie backs how to play. He said that a back should run and control the ball at all risks and that everyone better be in shape to run the whole game and be able to stay behind the guy with the ball, so he could pass the ball when necessary.

I quietly slipped away and started running some more laps around the track. I discovered that I wasn't the only one running extra laps, attempting to lose that 20 pounds of beer, hiding that week old beard, and staying outside the smelling range of the funny talking man. It seemed as if all the old veterans of the team were running.

Some of the favorite were saying that that man informed them this year the

forwards would win scrums by pushing over their opponents and break from the scrum quickly and follow the ball all over the field.

This was unbelievable. What had happened to the veteran image of the past and who was this funny looking and talking man in the small sweatsuit?

For those of you who didn't follow the ruggers last year, a change had developed in that the rugby team decided to attempt to play real rugby. And this man was Stewart Tomlinson, coach at large. Yes, a real coach with a small sweatsuit, whistle, and an urge to win every rugby game his team plays.

Wow! Days when playing a college sport were fun to play had returned to the Clemson campus.

The new coach had played rugby in his home land, England, and he knew what good, hard rugby was. Clemson Rugby Club will soon know what it is or die trying.

The club is now practicing twice a week in hopes to be ready for the traditionally tough Atlanta Rugby Club that will invade Clemson September 12th at 2 p.m. Anyone who wants to get into a dynamite sport should at least come to one practice before saying it is too hard.

Practice is held Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. at the Y-field.

I walked off the field that Thursday night wiping the eye liner off of my face and getting sick of the way I smelled, but realized that I had a lot to learn, as well as everyone else on the team did.

Listening to that funny looking man tell of his days past while he sipped on his half-gallon jug, filled with that tropical drink called a screwdriver, I realized that there was only one veteran rugger among the group.

A primer: how to play soccer

By Anne Cooney

Last October, *The Tiger* printed the basic rules of soccer. Presumably few students have saved that particular article. So this week head soccer coach I.M. Ibrahim has synopsized some points on this internationally favorite sport.

Soccer is both a simple and a complex game — simple in that it's easy to follow, the rules aren't difficult to understand, and anyone can play; complex because, Ibrahim says, "for those who want it, it can be as intricate as a chess game to be mastered by an intellectual."

There are eleven men on a team: a goalie, the defensive players (full backs), the link men (halfbacks), and the offensive players (forwards). The team is divided according to the judgment of the coach as applied to the players on the team.

Only the goalkeeper is allowed to handle the ball, and even he is restricted: he can use his hands to stop or propel the ball only within the 44 ft. x 18 ft. penalty box in front of the goal. All other players may use any part of the body except their arms and hands. The feet and the head are used for propelling the ball; control is established by using the head, the feet, and the chest. The ultimate purpose is to score as many goals as possible against the opponent to win the match.

There are few basic rules in soccer. A foul is committed when a player pushes, jumps at, trips, or strikes at the opponent, or handles the ball. The opponent is then awarded a direct free kick from the point of infraction from which a goal may be scored directly. If a serious infraction occurs within the penalty area a direct kick (called a penalty kick) is awarded. Normally, it results in a goal.

There are other minor offenses of the rules of the game which result in an indirect free kick from which a goal may not be directly scored. One of these is an offside — that is, when an offensive player sneaks in behind the defense of the opponent and doesn't have two men between him and the goal at the time the ball is passed to him, he's guilty of being offside. The opponent is awarded an indirect free kick.

When the ball is kicked by a player across the side-line, his opponent brings it back into play by throwing it in, with both hands, over the head. When a player kicks the ball across the end-line of his opponent's side the opponent may bring it back into play by kicking it from the edge of the goal-kick box. If a player kicks the ball over the end-line of his own side of the field then his opponent brings the ball back into play by kicking the ball in from the corner of the field nearest to where the ball went out.

Here at Clemson the 4-2-4 system of play, with some slight variations, is used. Clemson uses 4 fullbacks, 2 halfbacks, and 4 forwards in what is probably the most



Photo by Hodges

popular basic system of play in existence at present.

Defensive tactics may be executed in one of two ways. Defensive players in the man-to-man system guard the specific player from the opposing team positioned next to them, wherever he goes on the field. In the zone system, a player guards any person that might be in his particular area of the field. Clemson uses a combination of the zone and the man-to-man defensive tactics, depending on the opponent's strength and strategy.

Offensively, the Tigers use deliberate ball-control strategy slightly resembling the highly-sophisticated strategy that the South Americans have been using very successfully for the past 16 years. The link men and forwards interpass the ball deliberately until they find a weakness in the defensive line of the opponent that they

can capitalize on.

As a result, the brand of soccer played is more attractive to spectators as well as being extremely effective against all types of defenses. To quote Ibrahim, "The two Brazilian boys on the team, Forline and Bradford, as well as the Lebanese,

Kammoun, are the best examples of ball-control players on the team."

So much for the basics. If you want to see how soccer is played — and played well — go to the booters' match on September 18th. Seeing the game played is the best way to learn.

Frosh coach optimistic

"The 1971 freshman team will be very good barring any injuries in a couple of key places," coach Steve Satterfield said Wednesday. "I think we have the personnel for a fine season."

Satterfield is in his first year as freshman coach after a ten year stay at Edmunds High School in Sumter. His teams there were always potent and claimed three conference championship and one state title in his tenure at Edmunds.

The main emphasis in recruiting this spring was to get the big linemen that were badly needed. "We got some real good linemen this fall for the offensive and defensive lines. People like Tim Blackwell (6'4" 215) and Doug Kelly (6'3" 220) will give us some great beef along the line", Satterfield said.

"The only place that will be hurting will be in the offensive and defensive backfields," Satterfield stated. "We have good boys, but any injuries and we're in trouble."

Satterfield said that fall practice was going well and wouldn't make any predictions about the upcoming freshman season. "When you bring in guys that have never played together, you can never tell what will happen. As long as we stay healthy, we should have a good season."

Things look very good for a successful freshman team and great help in the varsity with the bringing in of needed players. "We have done an excellent job of recruiting this year and have boys that will definitely help out the varsity next year," Satterfield stated.

With the outlook very promising for the coming year, the freshmen will go to the field and try to live up to the last two freshman teams. With good linemen and adequate backs. This goal should be obtainable.



"America is the only country in the world where men get together to talk about hard times over a \$7 steak."

| DATE | OPPONENT | SITE AND TIME |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Saturday, Sept. 18 | Warren Wilson | Clemson, 2 p.m. |
| Saturday, Sept. 25 | Jacksonville | Jacksonville, Fla., 2 p.m. |
| Wednesday, Sept. 29 | Appalachian State | Clemson, 3 p.m. |
| Saturday, Oct. 2 | U. S. C. | Clemson, 2 p.m. |
| Friday, Oct. 8 | Maryland | College Park, Md., 3 p.m. |
| Sunday, Oct. 10 | Virginia | Charlottesville, Va., 2 p.m. |
| Saturday, Oct. 16 | Emory | Atlanta, Ga., 2 p.m. |
| Tuesday, Oct. 19 | Erskine | Due West, S. C., 3 p.m. |
| Saturday, Oct. 23 | North Carolina | Chapel Hill, N. C., 10 a.m. |
| Tuesday, Oct. 26 | Duke | Clemson, 3 p.m. |
| Saturday, Oct. 30 | Western Carolina | Clemson, 10:30 a.m. |
| Saturday, Nov. 6 | N. C. State | Raleigh, N. C., 2 p.m. |
| Wednesday, Nov. 10 | Furman | Clemson, 3 p.m. |

Intramural program begins

By Rich Familia

The University intramural program will begin its softball, tennis, and track programs soon, says Banks McFadden, director of intramurals.

In a Tuesday interview, the former Clemson athletic star described plans for this semester's intramural program. This year each softball team will play a minimum of five games under the new round-robin elimination.

This system is preferable to the old style of double elimination in which a team may

be eliminated in two games.

"Now we will be able to play 54 more games due to the addition of two new lighted fields near Fike Field House," said the intramural director. There will be about 12 girls softball teams fielded at the same time as the boys.

"Clemson's number one tennis player, Suppy Rahim, will be giving lessons to all interested students," explained Mr. McFadden.

The lessons will be held Mondays

through Thursdays, from 5-8 p.m. with no charge to all Clemson students. The director encourages all students to participate in this program.

The fall track intramural program will begin on September 21st for all freshmen. The freshmen winners will then compete with the upperclassmen on September 28th.

McFadden expressed his hope that all students will participate this year and help make the intramural program a success.

Profs Evaluate Nixon's Game Plan

by John Bolt

"We are facing the greatest economic test of the post war era... We will pass that test."

"I do not intend to impose wage and price controls which would substitute new, growing and more vexatious problems for the problems of inflation."

—Richard M. Nixon,
"The Economic Program, Feb. 1, 1971"

Almost two weeks ago President Richard Nixon announced to the nation drastic measures designed to cure some of the United States' severe economic problems.

During the past week I have talked to some members of the Clemson faculty to obtain their reaction to these moves.

Richard Saunders, who teaches American Economic History said, "As much as I dislike Nixon, it really pains me to admit that I think that, in general the measures will work." However, he stressed that fact that he does not agree with all facets of the program.

Concerning the 90-day wage-price freeze, Saunders said that if the "wage-price spiral is psychological, this freeze will break it.

"It was necessary to stop the spiral. This freeze does and should break it. If, however, the spiral is not psychological, who knows what will happen."

Saunders continued by saying that to stop inflation, it is mandatory that the unemployed get jobs. "To achieve this, one can try to stimulate purchases." Nixon, by removing the seven per cent excise tax on automobiles, hopes to encourage people to buy cars. "However, I think that the stimulus could be put somewhere else with better overall results. But that's a personal prejudice of mine against cars."

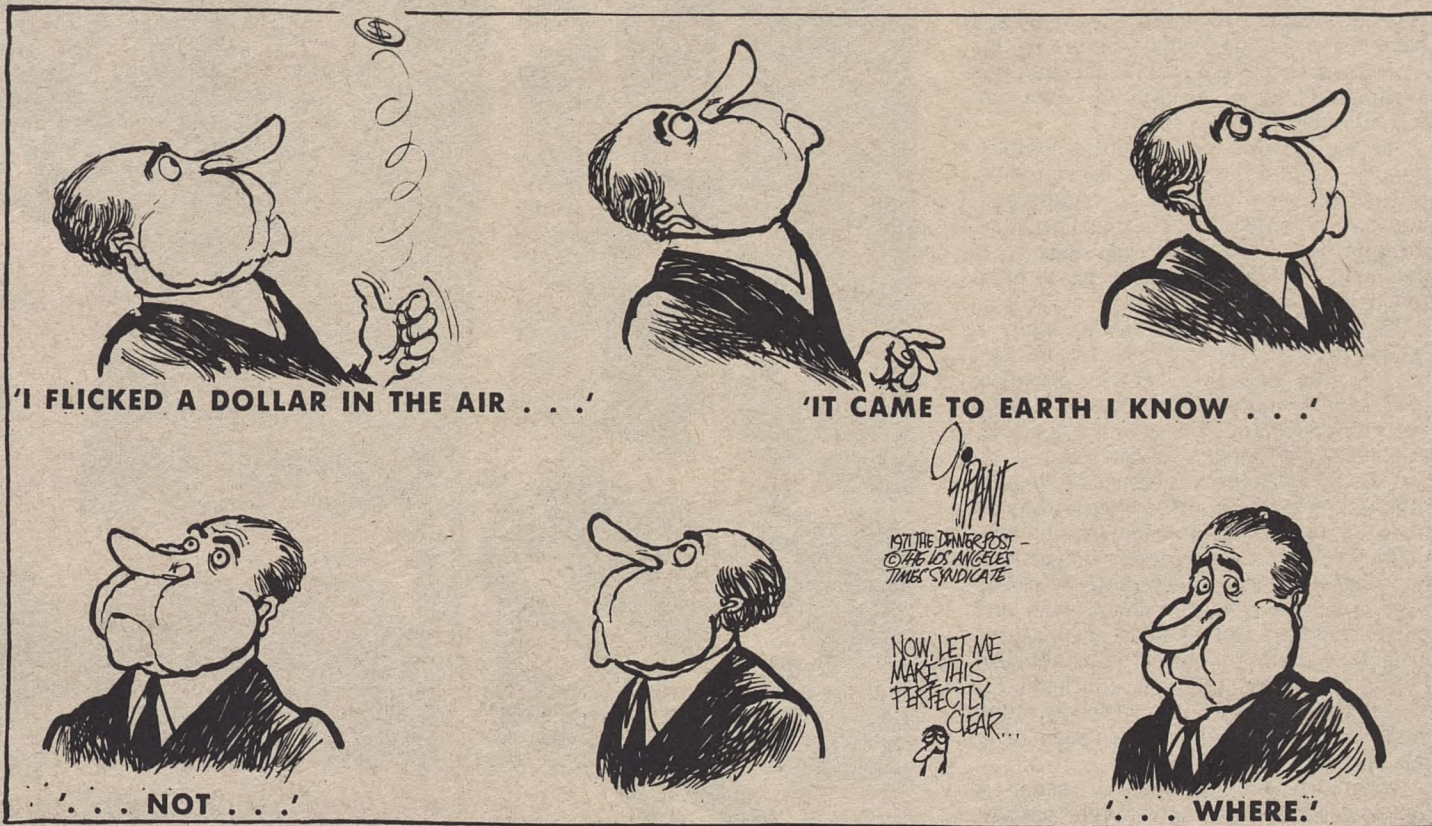
Saunders went on to point out that "economic growth is mandatory." To stimulate this growth, Nixon has instituted a 10 per cent tax credit. This means that 10 per cent of all monies invested will be deducted from net taxable profit. For example, if a firm buys a \$1000 machine, the company will have to pay tax on \$100 less profit than it normally would.

"By doing this industry should be stimulated and the economy aided."

One of the most confusing parts of the new program is the "floating of the dollar." This means that the United States will temporarily not exchange the dollar for gold. In the past, all international monies have been pegged at a dollar value; for example, one franc was equal to 20 cents. However, with this new move, that is no longer true.

The problem arose in that some foreign currency, especially the Japanese yen, had a higher dollar value than the one that it was pegged to.

"Since countries do not have to 'buy American' as they once did when only America made the products they needed,



American dollars simply are not worth as much as they used to be. It is about time that the dollar was allowed to reach a true value.

"With the devaluation of the dollar and the 10 per cent import tax on all foreign goods, people are encouraged to buy American goods which should help the economy."

"However, I am opposed to the 10 per cent import tax because I think that price is not so much a problem as craftsmanship. Also, repercussions by other countries may prove more detrimental."

Dr. Frank A. Close, head of the Department of Economics, feels that Nixon can "get away with the wage-price freeze for 90 days. However, if it lasts longer than that the results could be disastrous."

"In a freeze such as this, after a short period of time a shortage of goods at the government set price occurs. This opens up vast possibilities for a black market, as was the case in World War II. In order to prevent this black market there has to be a government agency created to police the economy, and free market decisions are abridged."

"I think that the most important aspects of the program are the 10 per cent investment tax credit and the floating of the dollar. The former will increase productivity and therefore cause a

moderation in inflation.

"Floating the dollar will increase the price of imports and therefore American goods can compete more favorably. Exporters will also be able to sell their articles more cheaply in foreign markets."

"Under the fixed, or pegged, exchange rate the money value can become distorted. Nixon has now forced the other countries to affix a true value to their own money. For example the yen was undervalued approximately 20 per cent. Partly because of this, Japanese goods could sell for less than they would if the yen had been at a true value. This gave Japan an added advantage over American industry."

"All the other measures are really secondary to the 10 per cent investment tax credit and the floating of the dollar."

I next talked, or rather listened, to Paul Zipin and Lowell Nordquist, both Economics instructors.

Zipin took issue with Dr. Close's evaluation of the wage-price freeze, but he did agree that a universal freeze on wages and prices could lead to serious problems if continued for several months. Zipin noted that Close's evaluation assumes that industry is operating at full capacity, in other words, that the supply is at its highest points right now. "However, factories are only operating at 60 to 75 per cent efficiency. Therefore his premise is

invalidated since shortages and bottlenecks are unlikely to occur.

"But I do not think that the proper control could be exercised after the freeze. If it were a permanent wage-price control board which would concern itself with the public good by making selected control only at those corporations and unions which abuse their powers, the story would be different and, I think favorable."

Nordquist disagreed with Nixon's program chiefly on the 10 per cent import tax. He also reserved judgment on seemingly contradictory measures. "In order to stimulate economy," Nordquist stated, "one can increase government spending or decrease taxes or some combination of the two. However Nixon has decreased taxes (the 10 per cent tax credit and decreased government spending (cut federal employees by five per cent), and it seems to me that the effects of these two things will be conflicting."

Nordquist feels that the chances are that the program will work. "Besides, he (Nixon) had to do something. We were in a great monetary crisis. This year was going to be, and probably still will be, the first since 1893 that the U.S. will have a deficit in the balance of trade."

As far as the 10 per cent import tax is concerned, Nordquist is firmly opposed to it. "For almost 40 years the United States has worked for a system of free trade. It is generally conceded that the free trade would increase total world output even though the practice might be harmful to individual countries. As long as America was not hurt, Nixon supported free trade, but as soon as the U.S. was touched, Nixon decided not to participate."

"The tariff will also, in effect, subsidize inefficient American industry. I think, though, that the tariff will not remain long."

"I am not sure either as to the effect of the 10 per cent tax credit. Sure it's a good idea, but your big corporations, which do some 90 per cent of the investing in the country, probably already know what they will be doing 10 years from now. And if this is true, I don't see how investments will be increased. But the idea is good — if investments increase there will be more jobs and more total wages, therefore more spending."

"Generally, though, it must be better than what we were doing."

Those are the reactions of some of the Clemson faculty. It is interesting to note that the strongest supporters of Nixon's new move are not his backers in most matters, in fact, the opinion was expressed by one instructor that was, in a way, sorry to see Nixon take this step because, if it works, his re-election will almost be assured, and that prospect to him is not very desirable.



Nordquist



Close